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REDUCTION OF TRIANGULATED CATEGORIES AND MAXIMAL MODIFICATION ALGEBRAS FOR cA_n SINGULARITIES

OSAMU IYAMA AND MICHAEL WEMYSS

Dedicated to Yuji Yoshino on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

ABSTRACT. In this paper we define and study triangulated categories in which the Hom-spaces have Krull dimension at most one over some base ring (hence they have a natural 2-step filtration), and each factor of the filtration satisfies some Calabi–Yau type property. If \mathcal{C} is such a category, we say that \mathcal{C} is Calabi–Yau with $\dim \mathcal{C} \leq 1$. We extend the notion of Calabi–Yau reduction to this setting, and prove general results which are an analogue of known results in cluster theory.

Such categories appear naturally in the setting of Gorenstein singularities in dimension three as the stable categories $\underline{\text{CM}} R$ of Cohen–Macaulay modules. We explain the connection between Calabi–Yau reduction of $\underline{\text{CM}} R$ and both partial crepant resolutions and \mathbb{Q} -factorial terminalizations of $\text{Spec } R$, and we show under quite general assumptions that Calabi–Yau reductions exist.

In the remainder of the paper we focus on complete local cA_n singularities R . By using a purely algebraic argument based on Calabi–Yau reduction of $\underline{\text{CM}} R$, we give a complete classification of maximal modifying modules in terms of the symmetric group, generalizing and strengthening results in [BIKR] and [DH], where we do not need any restriction on the ground field. We also describe the mutation of modifying modules at an arbitrary (not necessarily indecomposable) direct summand. As a corollary when $k = \mathbb{C}$ we obtain many autoequivalences of the derived category of the \mathbb{Q} -factorial terminalizations of $\text{Spec } R$.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Overview. Let R be a commutative Gorenstein ring of dimension 3. This paper develops algebraic tools, specifically CY reduction and other commutative algebraic techniques, that allow us to deduce various results related to the geometry of partial resolutions of $\text{Spec } R$ by arguing directly on the base R . Let us first explain why this should be possible.

Suppose that we have a chain of crepant morphisms

$$Y_n \rightarrow Y_{n-1} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow Y_1 \rightarrow \text{Spec } R.$$

Then as the spaces get ‘larger’ the corresponding singular derived categories $D_{\text{sg}}(Y_i) := D^b(\text{coh } Y_i) / \text{perf}(Y_i)$ get ‘smaller’, since the singularities are improving under crepant modification. The ‘largeness’ of these categories is measured by the number of modifying objects that they contain (for the definition, see §1.3), the best case being when there are no non-zero modifying objects, in which case the space must be a \mathbb{Q} -factorial terminalization of $\text{Spec } R$ [IW2].

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Now under favourable conditions, each Y_i is derived equivalent to some ring Λ_i , and whenever this happens necessarily Λ_i has the form $\Lambda_i \cong \text{End}_R(M_i) \in \text{CM } R$ for some $M_i \in \text{ref } R$ [IW2]. In this case, we obtain full subcategories \mathcal{Z}_i of $\text{D}_{\text{sg}}(\Lambda_i)$ and full dense functors

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{D}_{\text{sg}}(\Lambda_n) & & \text{D}_{\text{sg}}(\Lambda_{n-1}) & & \cdots & & \text{D}_{\text{sg}}(\Lambda_1) & & \text{D}_{\text{sg}}(R) \\ & \nwarrow & \cup \downarrow & \nwarrow & \cup \downarrow & \nwarrow & \cup \downarrow & \nwarrow & \cup \downarrow \\ & & \mathcal{Z}_{n-1} & & \mathcal{Z}_{n-2} & & \mathcal{Z}_1 & & \mathcal{Z}_0 \end{array}$$

(see §3.1). Calabi–Yau reduction gives us the language in which to say $\text{D}_{\text{sg}}(\Lambda_i)$ is obtained by quotienting the subcategory \mathcal{Z}_{i-1} of $\text{D}_{\text{sg}}(\Lambda_{i-1})$, i.e. a way of obtaining $\text{D}_{\text{sg}}(\Lambda_i)$ from the previous level. Even better, we do not have to do this step-by-step, as in the above setup there is a functor from a certain subcategory \mathcal{Z} of $\text{D}_{\text{sg}}(R)$ all the way to $\text{D}_{\text{sg}}(\Lambda_n)$, and we can obtain $\text{D}_{\text{sg}}(\Lambda_n)$ by simply quotienting \mathcal{Z} (see §3.1).

Thus the idea is that we should be able to detect all the categories $\text{D}_{\text{sg}}(\Lambda_i)$, and thus all the categories $\text{D}_{\text{sg}}(Y_i)$, by tracking this entirely in the category $\text{D}_{\text{sg}}(R) = \underline{\text{CM}} R$ associated with the base singularity R . We thus view any CY reduction of the category $\underline{\text{CM}} R$ as the ‘shadow’ of a partial crepant resolution of $\text{Spec } R$ and in this way $\underline{\text{CM}} R$ should ‘see’ all the singularities in the minimal models Y_n of $\text{Spec } R$.

1.2. CY Categories of Dimension at Most One. We begin in a somewhat more general setting. We let \mathcal{C} denote a triangulated category, and we suppose that $\mathcal{M} \subseteq \mathcal{Z}$ are full (not necessarily triangulated) subcategories of \mathcal{C} .

Theorem 1.1. *With the setup as above, assume further that \mathcal{M} is functorially finite in \mathcal{Z} , and that \mathcal{Z} is closed under cones of \mathcal{M} -monomorphisms and cocones of \mathcal{M} -epimorphisms (see §2.1 for more details). Then $\mathcal{Z}/[\mathcal{M}]$ has the structure of a triangulated category.*

We then show that $\mathcal{Z}/[\mathcal{M}]$ inherits properties from \mathcal{C} . We fix a commutative d -dimensional equi-codimensional CM ring R with a canonical module ω_R . For $X \in \text{mod } R$, we denote by $\text{fl}_R X$ the largest sub R -module with finite length.

Definition 1.2. (=2.2) Let \mathcal{C} be an R -linear triangulated category. We assume $\dim_R \mathcal{C} \leq 1$, i.e. $\dim_R \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) \leq 1$ for all $X, Y \in \mathcal{C}$. Let $T_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) := \text{fl}_R \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y)$ for every $X, Y \in \mathcal{C}$, then there exists a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow T_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) \rightarrow F_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) \rightarrow 0.$$

We say that an autoequivalence $S: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is a *Serre functor* if for all $X, Y \in \mathcal{C}$ there are functorial isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} D_0(T_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y)) &\cong T_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, SX), \\ D_1(F_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y)) &\cong F_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, SX). \end{aligned}$$

where $D_i := \text{Ext}_R^{d-i}(-, \omega_R)$. If $S := [n]$ is a Serre functor for an integer n , we say that \mathcal{C} is an *n -Calabi–Yau triangulated category of dimension at most one*, and write ‘ \mathcal{C} is n -CY with $\dim_R \mathcal{C} \leq 1$ ’.

Now if \mathcal{C} is n -CY with $\dim_R \mathcal{C} \leq 1$, we say that $M \in \mathcal{C}$ is *modifying* if $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(M, M[i]) = 0$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n-2$ and further $T_{\mathcal{C}}(M, M[n-1]) = 0$. Given a modifying object M , we define

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Z}_M &:= \{X \in \mathcal{C} \mid \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, M[i]) = 0 \text{ for all } 1 \leq i \leq n-2 \text{ and } T_{\mathcal{C}}(X, M[n-1]) = 0\}, \\ \mathcal{C}_M &:= \mathcal{Z}_M/[M]. \end{aligned}$$

The following is our main result in this abstract setting.

Theorem 1.3. (=2.7, 2.9) *Let M be a modifying object in an n -CY triangulated category \mathcal{C} with $\dim_R \mathcal{C} \leq 1$. Then*

- (1) \mathcal{C}_M is an n -CY triangulated category with $\dim_R \mathcal{C}_M \leq 1$.
- (2) Assume that \mathcal{C} is Krull–Schmidt and M is basic. Then there exists a bijection between basic modifying objects with summand M in \mathcal{C} and basic modifying objects in \mathcal{C}_M .

We call the category \mathcal{C}_M the *Calabi–Yau reduction* of \mathcal{C} with respect to M .

1.3. CY Reduction in $D_{\text{sg}}(R)$. We then apply and improve the general results in §1.2 in the setting of our original motivation (§1.1). When R is a commutative Gorenstein ring, it is well-known that $D_{\text{sg}}(R) \simeq \underline{\text{CM}} R$ [Bu]. As an application of AR duality on not-necessarily-isolated singularities we obtain the following, which is our main motivation for studying n -CY categories \mathcal{C} with $\dim_R \mathcal{C} \leq 1$.

Theorem 1.4. (=3.1) *Let R be a commutative d -dimensional equi-codimensional Gorenstein ring with $\dim \text{Sing } R \leq 1$. Then $\underline{\text{CM}} R$ is a $(d-1)$ -CY triangulated category with $\dim_R(\underline{\text{CM}} R) \leq 1$.*

Now to relate §1.2 to our previous work [IW1], the next result says that when R is Gorenstein and $M \in \text{CM } R$, the notion of modifying introduced in §1.2 is equivalent to the condition $\text{End}_R(M) \in \text{CM } R$, which was the definition of modifying used in [IW1].

Lemma 1.5. [IW1, 4.3] *Let R be a commutative d -dimensional equi-codimensional Gorenstein ring with $\dim \text{Sing } R \leq 1$, and let $M \in \text{CM } R$. Then $\text{End}_R(M) \in \text{CM } R$ if and only if M is a modifying object in $\underline{\text{CM}} R$ (i.e. $\text{Hom}_{\underline{\text{CM}} R}(M, M[i]) = 0$ for all $1 \leq i \leq d-3$ and $T_{\underline{\text{CM}} R}(M, M[d-2]) = 0$).*

By 1.4 and 1.5, the first part of the next result is an immediate corollary of 1.3.

Corollary 1.6. (=3.5) *Let R be a commutative d -dimensional equi-codimensional Gorenstein normal domain with $\dim \text{Sing } R \leq 1$, and let $M \in \text{CM } R$ be modifying. Then*

- (1) *the CY reduction $(\underline{\text{CM}} R)_M$ of $\underline{\text{CM}} R$ is $(d-1)$ -CY with $\dim_R(\underline{\text{CM}} R)_M \leq 1$.*
- (2) *$(\underline{\text{CM}} R)_M \simeq \underline{\text{CM}} \text{End}_R(R \oplus M)$ as triangulated categories.*

As in [IW1], we view modifying modules as the building blocks of our theory:

Definition 1.7. [IW1] (1) We say that a modifying R -module M is *maximal modifying* (or simply *MM*) if whenever $M \oplus X$ is modifying for some $X \in \text{ref } R$, then $X \in \text{add } M$. If M is a MM module, we say that $\text{End}_R(M)$ is a *maximal modification algebra* (=MMA). (2) We say that $M \in \text{CM } R$ is *cluster tilting* (or simply *CT*) if $\text{add } M = \{X \in \text{CM } R \mid \text{Hom}_R(M, X) \in \text{CM } R\}$.

Recall that a normal scheme X is defined to be \mathbb{Q} -factorial if for every Weil divisor D , there exists $n \in \mathbb{N}$ for which nD is Cartier. If X and Y are varieties, then a projective birational morphism $f: Y \rightarrow X$ is called *crepant* if $f^*\omega_X = \omega_Y$. A \mathbb{Q} -factorial terminalization of X is a crepant projective birational morphism $f: Y \rightarrow X$ such that Y has only \mathbb{Q} -factorial terminal singularities.

Using 1.6 together with our previous work relating MMAs to the minimal model program, we obtain the following. Recall we say that a module M is a *generator* if $R \in \text{add } M$.

Theorem 1.8. (=3.14) *Let R be a 3-dimensional Gorenstein normal domain over \mathbb{C} with rational singularities. If some \mathbb{Q} -factorial terminalization Y of $\text{Spec } R$ is derived equivalent to some ring Λ , then there exists an MM generator $M \in \text{CM } R$ of R such that*

- (1) *the CY reduction $(\underline{\text{CM}} R)_M$ of $\underline{\text{CM}} R$ is triangle equivalent to $D_{\text{sg}}(Y)$,*
- (2) *$(\underline{\text{CM}} R)_M$ is a 2-CY triangulated category with $\dim_R(\underline{\text{CM}} R)_M = 0$ and has no non-zero rigid objects.*

Thus we can detect the \mathbb{Q} -factorial terminalizations of $\text{Spec } R$ on the level of CY reduction of $\underline{\text{CM}} R$.

1.4. Mutation of MM modules and Tilting Mutation. The results of CY reduction in §1.3 allow us to deduce the existence of MM generators in certain concrete examples (see §1.5), and so the question becomes how to deduce that they are *all* the MM generators.

Suppose that R is a complete local normal Gorenstein domain with $\dim R = 3$, and we denote by $\text{MMG } R$ the set of isomorphism classes of basic MM generators of R . By [IW1, §6.2] we have an operation on $\text{MMG } R$ called *mutation* which gives a new MM generator $\mu_i(M)$ for a given basic MM generator $M = R \oplus (\bigoplus_{i \in I} M_i)$ by replacing an indecomposable non-free direct summand M_i of M . We denote by $\text{EG}(\text{MMG } R)$ the *exchange graph* of MM generators of R , i.e. the set of vertices is $\text{MMG } R$, and we draw an edge between M and $\mu_i(M)$ for each $M \in \text{MMG } R$ and $i \in I$.

In this setting we have the following.

Theorem 1.9. (*=4.3*) *If the exchange graph $\text{EG}(\text{MMG } R)$ has a finite connected component C , then $\text{EG}(\text{MMG } R) = C$.*

Thus by 1.9 if we start with a MM generator M and show that only finitely many MM modules are produced after repeatedly mutating at all possible indecomposable non-free direct summands, then we can conclude that this finite list of MM generators are all. This fact will be used in §1.5, and is also needed in the geometric setting of Nolla–Sekiya [NS, §5.5].

1.5. cA_n Singularities. The remainder of this paper consists of an application of the above techniques to the case of complete local cA_n singularities. Let k be any field, and let $S := k[[x, y]]$. For $f \in \mathfrak{m}$ where $\mathfrak{m} := (x, y)$, let

$$R := S[[u, v]]/(f - uv)$$

and $f = f_1 \dots f_n$ be a factorization into prime elements of S . For any subset $I \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\}$ we denote

$$f_I := \prod_{i \in I} f_i \quad \text{and} \quad T_I := (u, f_I)$$

which is an ideal of R . For a collection of subsets $\emptyset \subsetneq I_1 \subsetneq I_2 \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq I_m \subsetneq \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, we say that $\mathcal{F} = (I_1, \dots, I_m)$ is a *flag in the set* $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$. We say that the flag \mathcal{F} is *maximal* if $n = m + 1$. We can (and do) identify maximal flags with elements of the symmetric group (see §5). Given a flag $\mathcal{F} = (I_1, \dots, I_m)$, we define

$$T^{\mathcal{F}} := R \oplus \left(\bigoplus_{j=1}^m T_{I_j} \right)$$

and so for each $\omega \in \mathfrak{S}_n$ we let

$$T^{\omega} := R \oplus (u, f_{\omega(1)}) \oplus (u, f_{\omega(1)}f_{\omega(2)}) \oplus \dots \oplus (u, f_{\omega(1)} \dots f_{\omega(n-1)}).$$

As an application of results above, we have the following.

Theorem 1.10. (*=3.5(2), 5.7*) *Let $\mathcal{F} = (I_1, \dots, I_m)$ be a flag, and let $(\underline{\text{CM}} R)_{T^{\mathcal{F}}}$ be the CY reduction of $\underline{\text{CM}} R$ with respect to $T^{\mathcal{F}}$. Then we have triangle equivalences*

$$\underline{\text{CM}} \text{End}_R(T^{\mathcal{F}}) \simeq (\underline{\text{CM}} R)_{T^{\mathcal{F}}} \simeq \bigoplus_{i=1}^{m+1} \underline{\text{CM}} \left(\frac{k[[x, y, u, v]]}{(f_{I^i \setminus I^{i-1}} - uv)} \right).$$

We remark that 1.10 is expected from, and generalizes, some results in [IW2, §5] which rely on very precise information regarding the singularities in the \mathbb{Q} -factorial terminalizations of $\text{Spec } R$. Here there are no restrictions on the field, and also our method generalizes; since in many other examples the explicit forms of \mathbb{Q} -factorial terminalizations are not known, being able to argue directly on the base singularity $\text{Spec } R$ is desirable.

In fact, most of the proof of 1.10 can be reduced to the following calculation, in dimension one.

Theorem 1.11. (*=3.8*) *Let $S = k[[x, y]]$ be a formal power series ring of two variables over an arbitrary field k , $f, g \in S$ and $R := S/(fg)$ be a one-dimensional hypersurface.*

- (1) *$\underline{\text{CM}} R$ is a 2-CY triangulated category with $\dim_R(\underline{\text{CM}} R) \leq 1$.*
- (2) *$S/(f)$ is a modifying object in $\underline{\text{CM}} R$, and the CY reduction $(\underline{\text{CM}} R)_{S/(f)}$ of $\underline{\text{CM}} R$ is triangle equivalent to $\underline{\text{CM}}(S/(f)) \times \underline{\text{CM}}(S/(g))$.*

Then, combining 1.10 with the mutation in §1.4, we are able to give a complete classification of the modifying, MM and CT R -modules. This generalizes and strengthens results from [BIKR] and [DH], since our singularities are not necessarily isolated, and there is no restriction on the ground field.

Theorem 1.12. (*=5.1*) *Suppose that $f_1, \dots, f_n \in \mathfrak{m} := (x, y) \subseteq k[[x, y]]$ are irreducible power series. Let $R = k[[x, y, u, v]]/(f_1 \dots f_n - uv)$, then*

- (1) *The basic modifying generators of R are precisely $T^{\mathcal{F}}$, where \mathcal{F} is a flag in $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$.*
- (2) *The basic MM generators of R are precisely T^{ω} , where $\omega \in \mathfrak{S}_n$.*
- (3) *R has a CT module if and only if $f_i \notin \mathfrak{m}^2$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n$. In this case, the basic CT R -modules are precisely T^{ω} , where $\omega \in \mathfrak{S}_n$.*

This gives many examples of MMAs, and we give (in 5.33) the explicit quivers of these MMAs. We then specialize the field to $k = \mathbb{C}$ in order to apply our results to geometry. As a corollary to 1.12 we obtain the following remarkable result.

Corollary 1.13. (=5.20, 5.21) *When $k = \mathbb{C}$,*

- (1) *The MM modules are precisely $(I \otimes_R T^\omega)^{**}$ for some $\omega \in \mathfrak{S}_n$ and some $I \in \text{Cl}(R)$.*
- (2) *There are only finitely many algebras (up to Morita equivalence) in the derived equivalence class containing the MMAs.*
- (3) *There are only finitely many algebras (up to Morita equivalence) in the derived equivalence class containing the \mathbb{Q} -factorial terminalizations of $\text{Spec } R$.*

Keeping $k = \mathbb{C}$ and R as above, we then move from studying the \mathbb{Q} -factorial terminalizations of $\text{Spec } R$ to the arbitrary partial crepant resolutions of $\text{Spec } R$, which in general have canonical singularities. We produce many examples of derived equivalences and autoequivalences on these singular spaces. The partial crepant resolutions of $\text{Spec } R$ have a certain number of curves above the origin, and all singularities on these curves have the form $uv = f_I$ (see [IW2, 5.6]). We describe the partial resolutions combinatorially in terms of flags \mathcal{F} , and denote the corresponding spaces by $X^{\mathcal{F}}$ (see §5.5 for more details).

Theorem 1.14. (=5.38) *Let \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G} be flags in $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$. Then $X^{\mathcal{F}}$ and $X^{\mathcal{G}}$ are derived equivalent if they have the same number of curves above the origin of $\text{Spec } R$, and the singularities of $X^{\mathcal{F}}$ can be permuted to the singularities of $X^{\mathcal{G}}$.*

In fact, 1.14 comes very easily from a simple calculation which determines the mutations of a given modifying module:

Theorem 1.15. (=5.31) *Fix a flag $\mathcal{F} = (I_1, \dots, I_m)$, and associate to \mathcal{F} the module $T^{\mathcal{F}}$ and the combinatorial picture $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{F})$ (see §5.4). Choose $\emptyset \neq J \subseteq \{1, \dots, m\}$, then $\mu_J(T^{\mathcal{F}})$ is the module corresponding to the J -reflection of $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{F})$.*

In particular, since in the proof of 1.12 we prove that the exchange graph of MM modules is connected, 1.14 gives the following alternative proof of [C] in the case of complete local cA_n singularities, which does not involve the argument passing to dimension four:

Corollary 1.16. *Let $R = \mathbb{C}[[x, y, u, v]]/(f_1 \dots f_n - uv)$, then all \mathbb{Q} -factorial terminalizations of $\text{Spec } R$ are derived equivalent.*

We remark that although all the results above are given in the complete local setting, this is mainly for our own convenience, since it simplifies calculations. Most of our results also hold in the polynomial setting, but the proofs are much more technical.

Conventions. Throughout R will always denote a commutative noetherian ring, and in Section 5 R will always denote $k[[x, y, u, v]]/(f - uv)$. All modules will be left modules, so for a ring A we denote $\text{mod } A$ to be the category of finitely generated left A -modules, and $\text{Mod } A$ will denote the category of all left A -modules. Throughout when composing maps fg will mean f then g , similarly for quivers ab will mean a then b . Note that with this convention $\text{Hom}_R(M, X)$ is a $\text{End}_R(M)$ -module and $\text{Hom}_R(X, M)$ is a $\text{End}_R(M)^{\text{op}}$ -module. For $M \in \text{mod } A$ we denote $\text{add } M$ to be the full subcategory consisting of summands of finite direct sums of copies of M , and we denote $\text{proj } A := \text{add } A$ to be the category of finitely generated projective A -modules.

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2. TRIANGULATED AND CY REDUCTION

2.1. Triangulated Reduction. In this section we let \mathcal{C} denote a triangulated category, and we suppose that $\mathcal{M} \subseteq \mathcal{Z}$ are full (not necessarily triangulated) subcategories of \mathcal{C} .

Recall that we say a morphism $f : A \rightarrow B$ in \mathcal{C} is an \mathcal{M} -*monomorphism* if $(f \cdot) : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(B, M) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(A, M)$ is surjective for all $M \in \mathcal{M}$. We say that f is an \mathcal{M} -*epimorphism* if $(\cdot f) : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(M, A) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(M, B)$ is surjective for all $M \in \mathcal{M}$. Similarly, we say that f is a *left \mathcal{M} -approximation* of B if $A \in \mathcal{M}$ with f an \mathcal{M} -monomorphism,

whereas we say that f is a *right \mathcal{M} -approximation* of A if $B \in \mathcal{M}$ with f an \mathcal{M} -epimorphism.

Throughout this subsection we assume that $\mathcal{M} \subseteq \mathcal{Z}$ satisfies

- (1) Every $Z \in \mathcal{Z}$ admits a left \mathcal{M} -approximation $Z \rightarrow M_Z$ and a right \mathcal{M} -approximation $N_Z \rightarrow Z$ (i.e. \mathcal{M} is functorially finite in \mathcal{Z}).
- (2a) Whenever $Z_1 \xrightarrow{f} Z_2$ in \mathcal{Z} is an \mathcal{M} -monomorphism, if we complete f to a triangle $Z_1 \xrightarrow{f} Z_2 \xrightarrow{g} C \xrightarrow{h} Z_1[1]$ then $C \in \mathcal{Z}$ and g is an \mathcal{M} -epimorphism.
- (2b) Whenever $Z_2 \xrightarrow{g} Z_3$ in \mathcal{Z} is an \mathcal{M} -epimorphism, if we complete g to a triangle $B \xrightarrow{f} Z_2 \xrightarrow{g} Z_3 \xrightarrow{h} B[1]$ then $B \in \mathcal{Z}$ and f is an \mathcal{M} -monomorphism.

Recall that we denote $\mathcal{Z}/[\mathcal{M}]$ to be the additive category with the same objects as \mathcal{Z} , but the morphism sets are defined to be $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{Z}/[\mathcal{M}]}(X, Y) := \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{Z}}(X, Y)/\mathcal{M}(X, Y)$ where $\mathcal{M}(X, Y)$ are the subspace of morphisms that factor through an object in \mathcal{M} . The following result generalizes [IY, 4.2] where a very restrictive condition $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{M}[1]) = 0$ was assumed. Also we refer to [LZ] for a related result.

Theorem 2.1. *With the assumptions (1), (2a) and (2b) as above, $\mathcal{U} := \mathcal{Z}/[\mathcal{M}]$ has the structure of a triangulated category.*

Proof. We first define an autoequivalence $\langle 1 \rangle$ on \mathcal{U} . For $Z \in \mathcal{U}$ fix a left \mathcal{M} -approximation $Z \xrightarrow{\alpha_Z} M_Z$ in \mathcal{Z} , then define $Z\langle 1 \rangle$ to be the cone of α_Z in \mathcal{C} , so we have a triangle

$$Z \xrightarrow{\alpha_Z} M_Z \xrightarrow{\beta_Z} Z\langle 1 \rangle \xrightarrow{\gamma_Z} Z[1]$$

Note by assumption (2a) that $Z\langle 1 \rangle \in \mathcal{Z}$. Now for $\bar{f} \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{U}}(Z_1, Z_2)$ consider

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} Z_1 & \xrightarrow{\alpha_{Z_1}} & M_{Z_1} & \xrightarrow{\beta_{Z_1}} & Z_1\langle 1 \rangle & \xrightarrow{\gamma_{Z_1}} & Z_1[1] \\ f \downarrow & & \downarrow g & & \downarrow h := f\langle 1 \rangle & & \downarrow f[1] \\ Z_2 & \xrightarrow{\alpha_{Z_2}} & M_{Z_2} & \xrightarrow{\beta_{Z_2}} & Z_2\langle 1 \rangle & \xrightarrow{\gamma_{Z_2}} & Z_2[1] \end{array} \quad (2.A)$$

where g exists because α_{Z_1} is an \mathcal{M} -monomorphism, and h exists by TR3. We define $\bar{f}\langle 1 \rangle := \bar{h}$. It is standard to check that $\langle 1 \rangle$ is a well-defined functor $\mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}$ (e.g. [IY, 2.6]). For the quasi-inverse functor, for every $Z \in \mathcal{U}$ fix a right \mathcal{M} -approximation $N_Z \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_Z} Z$ in \mathcal{Z} , then define $Z\langle -1 \rangle$ via the triangle

$$Z\langle -1 \rangle \xrightarrow{\delta_Z} N_Z \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_Z} Z \xrightarrow{\zeta_Z} Z\langle -1 \rangle[1].$$

In a similar way $\langle -1 \rangle$ gives a well-defined functor $\mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}$. Since by assumption (2a) β_Z is a left \mathcal{M} -approximation, and by assumption (2b) δ_Z is a right \mathcal{M} -approximation, it is easy to check that $\langle 1 \rangle$ and $\langle -1 \rangle$ are quasi-inverse to each other.

We now define triangles. For $Z_1 \xrightarrow{a} Z_2$ an \mathcal{M} -monomorphism, we complete a to a triangle $Z_1 \xrightarrow{a} Z_2 \xrightarrow{b} Z_3 \xrightarrow{c} Z_1[1]$ and so obtain a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} Z_1 & \xrightarrow{a} & Z_2 & \xrightarrow{b} & Z_3 & \xrightarrow{c} & Z_1[1] \\ \parallel & & \downarrow \psi & & \downarrow d & & \parallel \\ Z_1 & \xrightarrow{\alpha_{Z_1}} & M_{Z_1} & \xrightarrow{\beta_{Z_1}} & Z_1\langle 1 \rangle & \xrightarrow{\gamma_{Z_1}} & Z_1[1] \end{array} \quad (2.B)$$

where ψ exists since a is an \mathcal{M} -monomorphism, and d exists by TR3. We define triangles in \mathcal{U} to be all those isomorphic to the sequences

$$Z_1 \xrightarrow{\bar{a}} Z_2 \xrightarrow{\bar{b}} Z_3 \xrightarrow{\bar{d}} Z_1\langle 1 \rangle$$

obtained in this way. We now check the axioms of a triangulated category.

TR1(a) Let $Z \in \mathcal{U}$, then $Z \xrightarrow{\text{id}} Z$ is an \mathcal{M} -monomorphism in \mathcal{Z} , so

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} Z & \xrightarrow{\text{id}} & Z & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & Z[1] \\ \parallel & & \downarrow \psi & & \downarrow d & & \parallel \\ Z & \xrightarrow{\alpha_Z} & M_Z & \xrightarrow{\beta_Z} & Z\langle 1 \rangle & \xrightarrow{\gamma_Z} & Z[1] \end{array}$$

shows that $Z \xrightarrow{\text{id}} Z \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow Z\langle 1 \rangle$ is a triangle in \mathcal{U} .

TR1(b) Every sequence isomorphic to a triangle is by definition a triangle.

TR1(c) Suppose that $Z_1 \xrightarrow{\bar{f}} Z_2$ is a morphism in \mathcal{U} . Then $Z_1 \xrightarrow{(\alpha_{Z_1} f)} M_{Z_1} \oplus Z_2$ is an \mathcal{M} -monomorphism in \mathcal{Z} , so completing to a triangle gives

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} Z_1 & \xrightarrow{(\alpha_{Z_1} f)} & M_{Z_1} \oplus Z_2 & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} g_1 \\ g_2 \end{pmatrix}} & Z_3 & \longrightarrow & Z_1[1] \\ \parallel & & \downarrow \psi & & \downarrow d & & \parallel \\ Z_1 & \xrightarrow{\alpha_{Z_1}} & M_{Z_1} & \xrightarrow{\beta_{Z_1}} & Z_1\langle 1 \rangle & \xrightarrow{\gamma_{Z_1}} & Z_1[1] \end{array} \quad (2.C)$$

which shows that $Z_1 \xrightarrow{\bar{f}} Z_2 \xrightarrow{\bar{g}_2} Z_3 \xrightarrow{\bar{h}} Z_1\langle 1 \rangle$, being isomorphic in \mathcal{U} to

$$Z_1 \xrightarrow{\overline{(\alpha_{Z_1} f)}} M_{Z_1} \oplus Z_2 \xrightarrow{\overline{\begin{pmatrix} g_1 \\ g_2 \end{pmatrix}}} Z_3 \xrightarrow{\bar{h}} Z_1\langle 1 \rangle,$$

is a triangle in \mathcal{U} .

TR2. (Rotation) Suppose that $Z_1 \xrightarrow{\bar{a}} Z_2 \xrightarrow{\bar{b}} Z_3 \xrightarrow{\bar{d}} Z_1\langle 1 \rangle$ is a triangle in \mathcal{U} . By (2.C) we can assume that a is an \mathcal{M} -monomorphism, and the triangle arises from the commutative diagram (2.B).

Now by rotating (2.B) we have a commutative diagram of triangles

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} Z_2 & \xrightarrow{b} & Z_3 & \xrightarrow{c} & Z_1[1] & \xrightarrow{-a[1]} & Z_2[1] \\ \downarrow \psi & & \downarrow d & & \parallel & & \downarrow \psi[1] \\ M_{Z_1} & \xrightarrow{\beta_{Z_1}} & Z_1\langle 1 \rangle & \xrightarrow{\gamma_{Z_1}} & Z_1[1] & \xrightarrow{-\alpha_{Z_1}[1]} & M_{Z_1}[1] \end{array} \quad (2.D)$$

from which it follows that $c \cdot (-\alpha_{Z_1}[1]) = 0$. Hence applying the octahedral axiom

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} Z_3 & \xrightarrow{c} & Z_1[1] & \xrightarrow{-a[1]} & Z_2[1] & \xrightarrow{-b[1]} & Z_3[1] \\ & \searrow 0 & \downarrow -\alpha_{Z_1}[1] & & \downarrow & & \parallel \\ & & M_{Z_1}[1] & \xrightarrow{(1 \ 0)} & (M_{Z_1} \oplus Z_3)[1] & \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}} & Z_3[1] \\ & & \downarrow -\beta_{Z_1}[1] & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & & & Z_1\langle 1 \rangle[1] & \xrightarrow{-\gamma_{Z_1}[1]} & Z_1[2] \\ & & & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & & & & & Z_2[2] \end{array} \quad (2.E)$$

and rotating we obtain a triangle

$$Z_2 \xrightarrow{e} M_{Z_1} \oplus Z_3 \xrightarrow{f} Z_1\langle 1 \rangle \xrightarrow{g = -\gamma_{Z_1} \cdot a[1]} Z_2[1]$$

where f is an \mathcal{M} -epimorphism since β_{Z_1} is, and the diagram (2.E) commutes. By assumption (2b) e is an \mathcal{M} -monomorphism, so there exists a commutative diagram of triangles

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} Z_2 & \xrightarrow{e} & M_{Z_1} \oplus Z_3 & \xrightarrow{f} & Z_1\langle 1 \rangle & \xrightarrow{-\gamma_{Z_1} \cdot a[1]} & Z_2[1] \\ \parallel & & \downarrow \phi & & \downarrow h & & \parallel \\ Z_2 & \xrightarrow{\alpha_{Z_2}} & M_{Z_2} & \xrightarrow{\beta_{Z_2}} & Z_2\langle 1 \rangle & \xrightarrow{\gamma_{Z_2}} & Z_2[1] \end{array} \quad (2.F)$$

and so by definition $Z_2 \xrightarrow{\bar{e}} M_{Z_1} \oplus Z_3 \xrightarrow{\bar{f}} Z_1\langle 1 \rangle \xrightarrow{\bar{h}} Z_2\langle 1 \rangle$ is a triangle in \mathcal{U} . We now claim that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} Z_2 & \xrightarrow{\bar{e}} & M_{Z_1} \oplus Z_3 & \xrightarrow{\bar{f}} & Z_1\langle 1 \rangle & \xrightarrow{\bar{h}} & Z_2\langle 1 \rangle \\ \parallel & & \cong \downarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} & & \parallel & & \parallel \\ Z_2 & \xrightarrow{\bar{b}} & Z_3 & \xrightarrow{\bar{d}} & Z_1\langle 1 \rangle & \xrightarrow{-\bar{a}\langle 1 \rangle} & Z_2\langle 1 \rangle \end{array} \quad (2.G)$$

commutes in \mathcal{U} , as this proves that the rotation $Z_2 \xrightarrow{\bar{b}} Z_3 \xrightarrow{\bar{d}} Z_1\langle 1 \rangle \xrightarrow{-\bar{a}\langle 1 \rangle} Z_2\langle 1 \rangle$ is a triangle in \mathcal{U} . The left square in (2.G) commutes immediately from the commutativity of the top right square in (2.E). For the middle square in (2.G), write $f = \begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \end{pmatrix}$, so $\bar{f} = \bar{f}_2$.

Then from (2.E) we see that $f_2 \cdot \gamma_{Z_1}[1] = c[1]$, hence $(d - f_2) \cdot \gamma_{Z_1} \stackrel{(2.D)}{=} c - c = 0$. This implies that $d - f_2$ factors through β_{Z_1} , thus $\bar{d} = \bar{f}_2$ and so the middle square in (2.G) commutes. For the right hand square in (2.G), note that

$$(h + a\langle 1 \rangle) \cdot \gamma_{Z_2} \stackrel{(2.F)}{=} -\gamma_{Z_1} \cdot a[1] + a\langle 1 \rangle \cdot \gamma_{Z_2} \stackrel{(2.A)}{=} 0$$

This implies that $h + a\langle 1 \rangle$ factors through β_{Z_2} and so $\bar{h} = -\bar{a}\langle 1 \rangle$ as required.

The proofs of TR3 and TR4 are identical to those in [IY, 4.2]. \square

2.2. CY Categories and CY Reduction. In this subsection we let R denote a d -dimensional equi-codimensional (i.e. $\dim R_{\mathfrak{m}} = \dim R$ for all $\mathfrak{m} \in \text{Max } R$) CM ring with a canonical module ω_R . We assume that all our categories \mathcal{C} are R -linear, in the sense that each Hom-set in \mathcal{C} is a finitely generated R -module such that the composition map is R -bilinear.

Let $\text{CM}_i R := \{X \in \text{mod } R \mid \text{depth}_{R_{\mathfrak{m}}} X_{\mathfrak{m}} = \dim_{R_{\mathfrak{m}}} X_{\mathfrak{m}} = i \text{ for all } \mathfrak{m} \in \text{Max } R\}$ be the category of CM R -modules of dimension i . Then the functor

$$D_i := \text{Ext}_R^{d-i}(-, \omega_R): \text{mod } R \rightarrow \text{mod } R$$

gives a duality $D_i: \text{CM}_i R \rightarrow \text{CM}_i R$. In the rest let $\mathcal{T} := \text{CM}_0 R$ and $\mathcal{F} := \text{CM}_1 R$. Thus $\text{CM}_0 R$ is the category of finite length R -modules. Clearly we have $\text{Hom}_R(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F}) = 0$, and also we have dualities $D_0: \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ and $D_1: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$. Any $X \in \text{mod } R$ has a unique maximal finite length submodule, which we denote by $\text{fl}_R X$.

Recall from the introduction the following.

Definition 2.2. Let \mathcal{C} be an R -linear triangulated category. We assume $\dim_R \mathcal{C} \leq 1$, where

$$\dim_R \mathcal{C} := \sup\{\dim_R \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) \mid X, Y \in \mathcal{C}\}.$$

For every $X, Y \in \mathcal{C}$, by setting $T_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) := \text{fl}_R \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y)$, there exists a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow T_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) \rightarrow F_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) \rightarrow 0$$

with $T_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) \in \mathcal{T}$ and $F_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) \in \mathcal{F}$. We say that an autoequivalence $S: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is a *Serre functor* if for all $X, Y \in \mathcal{C}$ there are functorial isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} D_0(T_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y)) &\cong T_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, SX), \\ D_1(F_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y)) &\cong F_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, SX). \end{aligned}$$

If $S = [n]$ is a Serre functor for an integer n , we say that \mathcal{C} is an n -Calabi-Yau triangulated category of dimension at most one.

Remark 2.3. We remark that the usual definition of n -CY is to simply take $R = k$ where k is an algebraically closed field, so $\mathcal{T} = \text{mod } R$, $\mathcal{F} = \emptyset$ and $D_0 = \text{Hom}_k(-, k)$.

For our main examples of n -CY triangulated categories \mathcal{C} with $\dim_R \mathcal{C} \leq 1$, we refer the reader to §3.

Definition 2.4. Fix $n \geq 2$ and suppose that \mathcal{C} is an n -CY triangulated category with $\dim_R \mathcal{C} \leq 1$. We say that $M \in \mathcal{C}$ is *modifying* if

(1) $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(M, M[i]) = 0$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n - 2$.

(2) $T_{\mathcal{C}}(M, M[n-1]) = 0$.

Given a modifying object M , we define

$$\mathcal{Z}_M := \{X \in \mathcal{C} \mid \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, M[i]) = 0 \text{ for all } 1 \leq i \leq n-2 \text{ and } T_{\mathcal{C}}(X, M[n-1]) = 0\}.$$

Since \mathcal{C} is n -CY, we have

$$\mathcal{Z}_M = \{X \in \mathcal{C} \mid \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(M, X[i]) = 0 \text{ for all } 1 \leq i \leq n-2 \text{ and } T_{\mathcal{C}}(M, X[n-1]) = 0\}.$$

We call the factor category $\mathcal{C}_M := \mathcal{Z}_M/[M]$ the *reduction* of \mathcal{C} .

Remark 2.5. Since our category \mathcal{C} is R -linear, by assumption all Hom-sets are finitely generated R -modules. In particular, for any $M \in \mathcal{C}$ this implies that $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, M) \in \text{mod End}_{\mathcal{C}}(M)^{\text{op}}$ and $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(M, X) \in \text{mod End}_{\mathcal{C}}(M)$ for all $X \in \mathcal{C}$. Below, this allows us to construct both left and right (add M)-approximations.

Now we wish to show that given a modifying object M in an n -CY triangulated category \mathcal{C} with $\dim_R \mathcal{C} \leq 1$, then the reduction \mathcal{C}_M has a structure of an n -CY triangulated category with $\dim_R \mathcal{C}_M \leq 1$. First we need the following technical lemma.

Lemma 2.6. *Suppose that M is a modifying object in an n -CY triangulated category \mathcal{C} with $\dim_R \mathcal{C} \leq 1$, with $n \geq 2$. Then for any $X \in \mathcal{Z}_M$ (respectively, $Y \in \mathcal{Z}_M$), there exists a triangle*

$$X \xrightarrow{f} M_0 \xrightarrow{g} Y \rightarrow X[1]$$

with $Y \in \mathcal{Z}_M$ (respectively, $X \in \mathcal{Z}_M$), where f is a left (add M)-approximation and g is a right (add M)-approximation.

Proof. Let $f : X \rightarrow M_0$ be a left (add M)-approximation and complete f to a triangle

$$X \xrightarrow{f} M_0 \xrightarrow{g} Y \rightarrow X[1] \quad (2.H)$$

in \mathcal{C} . We will show that $Y \in \mathcal{Z}_M$ in two stages.

Claim 1: $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, M[i]) = 0$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n-2$. When $n = 2$ there is nothing to prove, so we suppose $n > 2$. Simply applying $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(-, M)$ to (2.H) and using the fact that $X, M_0 \in \mathcal{Z}(M)$, together with the surjectivity of $(f \cdot)$: $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(M_0, M) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, M)$, verifies the claim.

Claim 2: We next claim that

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y[1-n], M) \xrightarrow{g[1-n]\cdot} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(M_0[1-n], M) \quad (2.I)$$

is injective. To verify this, if $n = 2$ then applying $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(-, M)$ to (2.H) gives an exact sequence

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(M_0, M) \xrightarrow{f\cdot} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, M) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y[-1], M) \xrightarrow{g[-1]\cdot} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(M_0[-1], M)$$

from which the surjectivity of $(f \cdot)$ gives the injectivity of $(g[-1] \cdot)$. If $n > 2$ then the exact sequence

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X[2-n], M) = 0 \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y[1-n], M) \xrightarrow{g[1-n]\cdot} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(M_0[1-n], M)$$

verifies the claim.

Hence Claim 2 shows that $T_{\mathcal{C}}(Y[1-n], M)$ embeds inside $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(M_0[1-n], M) = F_{\mathcal{C}}(M_0[1-n], M)$. Since $\text{Hom}_R(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F}) = 0$ we deduce that $T_{\mathcal{C}}(Y[1-n], M) = 0$. This, together with Claim 1, shows that $Y \in \mathcal{Z}_M$.

It remains to show that g is a right (add M)-approximation. If $n > 2$ then $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(M, X[1]) = 0$ and so $(g \cdot) : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(M, M_0) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(M, Y)$ is surjective, as required. Hence we can assume that $n = 2$. Now we have the following commutative diagram with exact rows

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \rightarrow & T_{\mathcal{C}}(M_0, M) & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(M_0, M) & \longrightarrow & F_{\mathcal{C}}(M_0, M) \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & & & \downarrow f \cdot & & \\ 0 & \rightarrow & T_{\mathcal{C}}(X, M) & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, M) & \longrightarrow & F_{\mathcal{C}}(X, M) \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

so since $\text{Hom}_R(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F}) = 0$ we obtain an induced surjection

$$F_{\mathcal{C}}(M_0, M) \xrightarrow{f\cdot} F_{\mathcal{C}}(X, M) \rightarrow 0. \quad (2.J)$$

Now applying $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(M, -)$ to (2.H) and D_1 to (2.J) and comparing them, we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(M, M_0) & \xrightarrow{\cdot g} & \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(M, Y) & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(M, X[1]) & \xrightarrow{\cdot f[1]} & \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(M, M_0[1]) \\ & & & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & F_{\mathcal{C}}(M, X[1]) & \xrightarrow{\cdot f[1]} & F_{\mathcal{C}}(M, M_0[1]) & & \end{array}$$

of exact sequences. Since M is modifying and $X \in \mathcal{Z}_M$, the two vertical maps are isomorphisms. Thus the injectivity of $(\cdot f[1])$ implies the surjectivity of $(\cdot g)$. \square

The following is the main result of this section.

Theorem 2.7. *Let M be a modifying object in an n -CY triangulated category \mathcal{C} with $\dim_R \mathcal{C} \leq 1$. Then \mathcal{C}_M is an n -CY triangulated category with $\dim_R \mathcal{C}_M \leq 1$.*

The fact that \mathcal{C}_M is triangulated follows by combining 2.6 and 2.1. It is also clear that $\dim_R \mathcal{C}_M \leq 1$ holds since $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_M}(X, Y)$ is a factor module of $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y)$ for all $X, Y \in \mathcal{C}$. To prove the dualities, we need the following observations.

Proposition 2.8. *For any $X, Y \in \mathcal{C}_M$, we have functorial isomorphisms*

- (1) $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_M}(X, Y\langle i \rangle) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y[i])$ for all i with $1 \leq i \leq n-2$,
- (2) $T_{\mathcal{C}_M}(X, Y\langle d-1 \rangle) \cong T_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y[n-1])$.

Proof. Step 1: We claim for all $X, Y \in \mathcal{C}_M$ that $T_{\mathcal{C}_M}(Y, X\langle 1 \rangle) \cong T_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, X[1])$ if $n = 2$, and $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_M}(Y, X\langle 1 \rangle) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, X[1])$ if $n > 2$. Considering X and Y as objects in \mathcal{C} , applying $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, -)$ to the triangle

$$X \xrightarrow{\alpha_X} M_X \xrightarrow{\beta_X} X\langle 1 \rangle \xrightarrow{\gamma_X} X[1] \quad (2.K)$$

gives an exact sequence

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, M_X) \xrightarrow{\cdot \beta_X} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, X\langle 1 \rangle) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, X[1]) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, M_X[1])$$

Since β_X is a right (add M)-approximation, $\text{Cok}(\cdot \beta_X) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_M}(Y, X\langle 1 \rangle)$. Thus we obtain an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_M}(Y, X\langle 1 \rangle) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, X[1]) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, M_X[1]) \quad (2.L)$$

If $n = 2$ then $T_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, M_X[1]) = 0$, which forces $T_{\mathcal{C}_M}(Y, X\langle 1 \rangle) \cong T_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, X[1])$. If $n > 2$ then $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, M_X[1]) = 0$, hence $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_M}(Y, X\langle 1 \rangle) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, X[1])$.

Step 2: We claim that $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y\langle 1 \rangle[i]) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y[i+1])$ for all $X, Y \in \mathcal{C}_M$ and all $1 \leq i \leq n-3$. If $n \leq 3$ this is vacuously true, so we assume that $n > 3$. In this case, the claim follows by applying $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, -)$ to the triangle

$$Y \xrightarrow{\alpha_Y} M_Y \xrightarrow{\beta_Y} Y\langle 1 \rangle \xrightarrow{\gamma_Y} Y[1]. \quad (2.M)$$

Step 3: We claim that if $n > 2$, then $T_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y\langle 1 \rangle[n-2]) \cong T_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y[n-1])$ for all $X, Y \in \mathcal{C}_M$. Applying $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, -)$ to the triangle (2.M) we obtain an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y\langle 1 \rangle[n-2]) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y[n-1]) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, M_Y[n-1]).$$

Since $T_{\mathcal{C}}(X, M_Y[n-1]) = 0$, the claim follows.

Step 4: Now we show the assertions. For any i with $1 \leq i \leq n-2$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_M}(X, Y\langle i \rangle) & \stackrel{\text{Step 1}}{\cong} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y\langle i-1 \rangle[1]) \stackrel{\text{Step 2}}{\cong} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y\langle i-2 \rangle[2]) \stackrel{\text{Step 2}}{\cong} \dots \\ & \stackrel{\text{Step 2}}{\cong} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y\langle 1 \rangle[i-1]) \stackrel{\text{Step 2}}{\cong} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y[i]). \end{aligned}$$

Thus (1) holds. On the other hand, for $n = 2$, Step 1 shows that (2) holds. For $n > 2$,

$$\begin{aligned} T_{\mathcal{C}_M}(X, Y\langle n-1 \rangle) & \stackrel{\text{Step 1}}{\cong} T_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y\langle n-2 \rangle[1]) \stackrel{\text{Step 2}}{\cong} T_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y\langle n-3 \rangle[2]) \stackrel{\text{Step 2}}{\cong} \dots \\ & \stackrel{\text{Step 2}}{\cong} T_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y\langle 1 \rangle[n-2]) \stackrel{\text{Step 3}}{\cong} T_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y[n-1]) \end{aligned}$$

shows that (2) holds. \square

Now we are ready to prove 2.7.

Proof. Step 1: First we establish the D_0 duality for \mathcal{C}_M . For any $X, Y \in \mathcal{C}_M$, we have functorial isomorphisms

$$T_{\mathcal{C}_M}(Y, X\langle 1 \rangle) \stackrel{2.8}{\cong} T_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, X[1]) \stackrel{\mathcal{C}: n\text{-CY}}{\cong} D_0(T_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y[n-1])) \stackrel{2.8}{\cong} D_0(T_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y\langle n-1 \rangle)).$$

Consequently we have the D_0 duality for \mathcal{C}_M .

Step 2: We claim that we have an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow F_{\mathcal{C}_M}(Y, X\langle n-1 \rangle) \rightarrow F_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, X[n-1]) \xrightarrow{\cdot \alpha_X[n-1]} F_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, M_X[n-1]). \quad (2.N)$$

If $n = 2$, then this is true by (2.L). If $n > 2$ then applying $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, -)$ to (2.K) we obtain an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, X\langle 1 \rangle[n-2]) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, X[n-1]) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, M_X[n-1]).$$

Since $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, X\langle 1 \rangle[n-2]) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_M}(Y, X\langle n-1 \rangle)$ by 2.8(1) and the right term equals $F_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, M_X[n-1])$ by $Y \in \mathcal{Z}_M$, we have an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_M}(Y, X\langle n-1 \rangle) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, X[n-1]) \rightarrow F_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, M_X[n-1]).$$

Since $T_{\mathcal{C}_M}(Y, X\langle n-1 \rangle) \cong T_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, X[n-1])$ by 2.8(2), the claim follows.

Step 3: Now we establish D_1 duality for \mathcal{C}_M . Applying $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(-, Y)$ to (2.K) and using the fact that α_X is a left (add M)-approximation gives an exact sequence

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(M_X, Y) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}_M}(X, Y) \rightarrow 0.$$

Applying D_1 and using the functorial isomorphism $D_1(X) \cong D_1(X/\text{fl}_R X)$ for $X \in \text{mod } R$ with $\dim_R X \leq 1$, we have the upper sequence in the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & D_1(F_{\mathcal{C}_M}(X, Y)) & \longrightarrow & D_1(F_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y)) & \longrightarrow & D_1(F_{\mathcal{C}}(M_X, Y)) \\ & & & & \downarrow \simeq & & \downarrow \simeq \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & F_{\mathcal{C}_M}(Y, X\langle n-1 \rangle) & \longrightarrow & F_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, X[n-1]) & \xrightarrow{\cdot \alpha_X[n-1]} & F_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, M_X[n-1]) \end{array}$$

of exact sequences, where the lower sequence is (2.N). Thus we have the desired isomorphism. \square

Theorem 2.9. *Let \mathcal{C} be a Krull–Schmidt n -CY triangulated category with $\dim_R \mathcal{C} \leq 1$, and let M be a basic modifying object. Then there exists a bijection between basic modifying (respectively MM, CT) objects with summand M in \mathcal{C} and basic modifying (respectively MM, CT) objects in \mathcal{C}_M*

Proof. Any basic maximal modifying object $N \in \mathcal{C}$ with summand M belongs to \mathcal{Z}_M . For any $X \in \mathcal{Z}_M$, it follows from 2.8 that X is modifying as an object in \mathcal{C} if and only if it is modifying as an object in \mathcal{C}_M . Thus we have the assertion. \square

We say that a modifying object $M \in \mathcal{C}$ is *cluster tilting* (or simply *CT*) if $\mathcal{Z}_M = \text{add } M$. The following observation will be used in §5.

Corollary 2.10. *Let $M \in \mathcal{C}$ be a modifying object and \mathcal{C}_M be the CY reduction of \mathcal{C} with respect to M .*

- (1) *M is MM if and only if \mathcal{C}_M has no non-zero modifying objects.*
- (2) *M is CT if and only if $\mathcal{C}_M = 0$.*

2.3. D_0 Duality Implies D_1 Duality. In this section, we keep the notation as in the previous section, but now we suppose that R is a *complete local* CM ring, with canonical ω_R . We denote $\mathcal{C}_0 := \{X \in \mathcal{C} \mid \text{End}_{\mathcal{C}}(X) \in \mathcal{T}\}$. By 2.5 the following observation is clear.

Lemma 2.11. *Let $X \in \mathcal{C}$. Then $X \in \mathcal{C}_0$ if and only if $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) \in \mathcal{T}$ holds for all $Y \in \mathcal{C}$ if and only if $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, X) \in \mathcal{T}$ for all $Y \in \mathcal{C}$.*

The aim of this section is to show that when R is complete local, any D_0 duality on \mathcal{C}_0 determines the D_0 and D_1 dualities on \mathcal{C} .

Theorem 2.12. *Assume $\dim_R \mathcal{C} \leq 1$. Let S be an autoequivalence of \mathcal{C} such that for all $X, Y \in \mathcal{C}_0$ there exists a functorial isomorphism*

$$\phi_{X,Y}: \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) \cong D_0 \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, SX).$$

(1) For all $X, Y \in \mathcal{C}$ there exists a functorial isomorphism

$$\phi_{X,Y}: T_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) \cong D_0(T_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, SX)).$$

(2) For all $X, Y \in \mathcal{C}$ there exists a functorial isomorphism

$$\psi_{X,Y}: F_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) \cong D_1(F_{\mathcal{C}}(Y[1], SX)).$$

Proof. For every $X, Y \in \mathcal{C}$ let $I_{X,Y}$ be the annihilator of the R -module $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) \oplus \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y[1]) \oplus \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, SX) \oplus \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y[1], SX)$. Since $R/I_{X,Y}$ is a local noetherian ring of dimension at most one, we can fix an element $t \in \mathfrak{m}$ (depending on X and Y) such that $R/(I_{X,Y} + (t))$ is artinian.

For each $\ell \geq 0$, consider a triangle

$$Y \xrightarrow{t^\ell} Y \xrightarrow{\alpha_\ell} Y_\ell \xrightarrow{\beta_\ell} Y[1]. \quad (2.O)$$

We first claim that $Y_\ell \in \mathcal{C}_0$ for all $\ell \geq 0$. Applying $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, -)$, we have an exact sequence

$$(X, Y) \xrightarrow{t^\ell} (X, Y) \xrightarrow{\cdot\alpha_\ell} (X, Y_\ell) \xrightarrow{\cdot\beta_\ell} (X, Y[1]) \xrightarrow{t^\ell} (X, Y[1]). \quad (2.P)$$

This gives rise to a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow R/(t^\ell) \otimes_R (X, Y) \xrightarrow{\cdot\alpha_\ell} (X, Y_\ell) \xrightarrow{\cdot\beta_\ell} \{f \in (X, Y[1]) \mid t^\ell f = 0\} \rightarrow 0.$$

The right and left hand terms are modules over the artinian ring $R/(I_{X,Y} + (t^\ell))$ and hence are finite length R -modules. It follows that the middle term has finite length, i.e. $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y_\ell) \in \mathcal{T}$. This holds for all $X \in \mathcal{C}$, so by 2.11 $Y_\ell \in \mathcal{C}_0$, as claimed.

Now if ℓ is sufficiently large, then the kernel of the map $t^\ell: (X, Y[1]) \rightarrow (X, Y[1])$ is $T_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y[1])$, and so (2.P) gives an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow R/(t^\ell) \otimes_R (X, Y) \xrightarrow{\cdot\alpha_\ell} (X, Y_\ell) \xrightarrow{\cdot\beta_\ell} T_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y[1]) \rightarrow 0. \quad (2.Q)$$

On the other hand, applying $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(-, SX)$ to (2.O), we have an exact sequence

$$(Y[1], SX) \xrightarrow{t^\ell} (Y[1], SX) \xrightarrow{\beta_\ell} (Y_\ell, SX) \xrightarrow{\alpha_\ell} (Y, SX) \xrightarrow{t^\ell} (Y, SX).$$

Again for sufficiently large ℓ , we have an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow R/(t^\ell) \otimes_R (Y[1], SX) \xrightarrow{\beta_\ell} (Y_\ell, SX) \xrightarrow{\alpha_\ell} T_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, SX) \rightarrow 0. \quad (2.R)$$

(a) We now show that there exists a functorial isomorphism

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) \cong D_0 \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, SX)$$

for all $X, Y \in \mathcal{C}$ if either X or Y belongs to \mathcal{C}_0 .

First we assume $X \in \mathcal{C}_0$. Since X and Y_ℓ belong to \mathcal{C}_0 , we have exact sequences

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & (X, Y) & \xrightarrow{\cdot\alpha_\ell} & (X, Y_\ell) & \xrightarrow{\cdot\beta_\ell} & (X, Y[1]) \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & & & \downarrow \cong \phi_{X,Y_\ell} & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & D_0(Y, SX) & \xrightarrow{D_0(\alpha_\ell \cdot)} & D_0(Y_\ell, SX) & \xrightarrow{D_0(\beta_\ell \cdot)} & D_0(Y[1], SX) \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

for sufficiently large ℓ by (2.Q) and (2.R).

We now show that the composition

$$(X, Y) \xrightarrow{\cdot\alpha_\ell} (X, Y_\ell) \xrightarrow{\phi_{X,Y_\ell}} D_0(Y_\ell, SX) \xrightarrow{D_0(\beta_\ell \cdot)} D_0(Y[1], SX) \quad (2.S)$$

is zero. For any $f \in (X, Y)$ and $g \in (Y[1], SX)$, consider the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (X, X) & \xrightarrow{\phi_{X,X}} & D_0(X, SX) \\ \downarrow \cdot f \alpha_\ell & & \downarrow D_0(f \alpha_\ell \cdot) \\ (X, Y_\ell) & \xrightarrow{\phi_{X,Y_\ell}} & D_0(Y_\ell, X) \end{array}$$

Considering $1_X \in (X, X)$, we have that $\phi_{X,Y_\ell}(f \alpha_\ell)$ is equal to the image of $\phi_{X,X}(1_X)$ under the map $D_0(f \alpha_\ell \cdot)$. But the composition (2.S) is the image of $\phi_{X,Y_\ell}(f \alpha_\ell)$ under the

map $D_0(\beta_\ell \cdot)$, and hence the composition (2.S) is equal to the image of $\phi_{X,X}(1_X)$ under the map $D_0(f\alpha_\ell\beta_\ell \cdot)$. Since $\alpha_\ell\beta_\ell = 0$, this is zero and so the assertion follows.

In particular $\phi_{X,Y_\ell} : (X, Y_\ell) \rightarrow D_0(Y_\ell, SX)$ induces an injective map

$$\phi_{X,Y} := \phi_{X,Y_\ell}|_{(X,Y)} : (X, Y) \rightarrow D_0(Y, SX)$$

and a surjective map $(X, Y[1]) \rightarrow D_0(Y[1], SX)$. Thus $\text{length}_R(X, Y) \leq \text{length}_R(Y, SX)$ and $\text{length}_R(X, Y[1]) \geq \text{length}_R(Y[1], SX)$ hold. Replacing $Y[1]$ in the second inequality by Y , we have $\text{length}_R(X, Y) = \text{length}_R(Y, SX)$. Thus $\phi_{X,Y}$ has to be an isomorphism.

It is routine to check ϕ is independent of ℓ and t , and functorial. The case $Y \in \mathcal{C}_0$ follows immediately from the case $X \in \mathcal{C}_0$.

(1) Let $X, Y \in \mathcal{C}$. Since Y_ℓ belong to \mathcal{C}_0 , we have exact sequences

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & R/(t^\ell) \otimes_R (X, Y) & \xrightarrow{\cdot\alpha_\ell} & (X, Y_\ell) & \xrightarrow{\cdot\beta_\ell} & T_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y[1]) \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & & & \downarrow \phi_{X,Y_\ell} & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & D_0(T_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, SX)) & \xrightarrow{D_0(\alpha_\ell \cdot)} & D_0(Y_\ell, SX) & \xrightarrow{D_0(\beta_\ell \cdot)} & D_0(R/(t^\ell) \otimes_R (Y[1], SX)) \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

for sufficiently large ℓ by (2.Q) and (2.R). Since $\bigcap_{\ell \geq 0} t^\ell(X, Y) = 0$, we have $T_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) \cap t^\ell(X, Y) = 0$ for sufficiently large ℓ . Thus the natural map $T_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) \rightarrow R/(t^\ell) \otimes_R (X, Y)$ is injective for sufficiently large ℓ , and we have exact sequences

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & T_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) & \xrightarrow{\cdot\alpha_\ell} & (X, Y_\ell) & & \\ & & & & \downarrow \phi_{X,Y_\ell} & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & D_0(T_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, SX)) & \xrightarrow{D_0(\alpha_\ell \cdot)} & D_0(Y_\ell, SX) & \xrightarrow{D_0(\beta_\ell \cdot)} & D_0(R/(t^\ell) \otimes_R (Y[1], SX)) \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

Now we show that the following composition is zero (caution: we can not use the argument in (a) since we do not have $\phi_{X,X}$):

$$T_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) \xrightarrow{\cdot\alpha_\ell} (X, Y_\ell) \xrightarrow{\phi_{X,Y_\ell}} D_0(Y_\ell, SX) \xrightarrow{D_0(\beta_\ell \cdot)} D_0(Y[1], SX)$$

For $m \geq 0$, consider a triangle

$$X \xrightarrow{t^m} X \xrightarrow{\alpha'_m} X_m \xrightarrow{\beta'_m} X[1]$$

and a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} T_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) & \xrightarrow{\cdot\alpha_\ell} & (X, Y_\ell) & \xrightarrow{\phi_{X,Y_\ell}} & D_0(Y_\ell, SX) & \xrightarrow{D_0(\beta_\ell \cdot)} & D_0(Y[1], SX) \\ \alpha'_m \uparrow & & \alpha'_m \uparrow & & D_0(\cdot S\alpha'_m) \uparrow & & D_0(\cdot S\alpha'_m) \uparrow \\ (X_m, Y) & \xrightarrow{\cdot\alpha_\ell} & (X_m, Y_\ell) & \xrightarrow{\phi_{X_m,Y_\ell}} & D_0(Y_\ell, SX_m) & \xrightarrow{D_0(\beta_\ell \cdot)} & D_0(Y[1], SX_m) \end{array}$$

The lower composition is zero by (2.S), and for sufficiently large m the left vertical map is surjective. Hence the upper composition is also zero, and so the assertion follows.

In particular $\phi_{X,Y_\ell} : (X, Y_\ell) \rightarrow D_0(Y_\ell, SX)$ induces an injective map $T_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) \rightarrow D_0(T_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, SX))$, so we have an induced injective map

$$\phi_{X,Y} := \phi_{X,Y_\ell}|_{T_{\mathcal{C}}(X,Y)} : T_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) \rightarrow D_0(T_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, SX)).$$

Thus we have $\text{length}_R T_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) \leq \text{length}_R T_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, SX)$, and by replacing X and Y by Y and SX respectively, we have $\text{length}_R T_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) = \text{length}_R T_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, SX)$. Thus $\phi_{X,Y}$ has to be an isomorphism.

It is routine to check ϕ is independent of ℓ and t , and functorial.

(2) We have a commutative diagram of triangles:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} Y & \xrightarrow{t^{\ell-1}} & Y & \xrightarrow{\alpha_{\ell-1}} & Y_{\ell-1} & \xrightarrow{\beta_{\ell-1}} & Y[1] \\ \uparrow t & & \parallel & & \uparrow \gamma_\ell & & \uparrow t \\ Y & \xrightarrow{t^\ell} & Y & \xrightarrow{\alpha_\ell} & Y_\ell & \xrightarrow{\beta_\ell} & Y[1] \end{array} \quad (2.T)$$

By (2.Q), for sufficiently large ℓ we have a commutative diagram of exact sequences

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & R/(t^{\ell-1}) \otimes_R (X, Y) & \xrightarrow{\cdot\alpha_{\ell-1}} & (X, Y_{\ell-1}) & \xrightarrow{\cdot\beta_{\ell-1}} & T_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y[1]) \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \uparrow 1 & & \uparrow \cdot\gamma_{\ell} & & \uparrow t \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & R/(t^{\ell}) \otimes_R (X, Y) & \xrightarrow{\cdot\alpha_{\ell}} & (X, Y_{\ell}) & \xrightarrow{\cdot\beta_{\ell}} & T_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y[1]) \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

Now the inverse limit of the right column $t: T_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y[1]) \rightarrow T_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y[1])$ is zero. Since taking inverse limits is left exact, we have an isomorphism

$$(X, Y) = \varprojlim_{\ell} R/(t^{\ell}) \otimes_R (X, Y) \cong \varprojlim_{\ell} (X, Y_{\ell}). \quad (2.U)$$

by taking inverse limits of each column.

On the other hand, by (2.T) and (2.R), we have a commutative diagram of exact sequences:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 \rightarrow R/(t^{\ell-1}) \otimes_R (Y[1], SX) & \xrightarrow{\beta_{\ell-1} \cdot} & (Y_{\ell-1}, SX) & \xrightarrow{\alpha_{\ell-1} \cdot} & T_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, SX) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow t & & \downarrow \gamma_{\ell} & & \parallel \\ 0 \rightarrow R/(t^{\ell}) \otimes_R (Y[1], SX) & \xrightarrow{\beta_{\ell} \cdot} & (Y_{\ell}, SX) & \xrightarrow{\alpha_{\ell} \cdot} & T_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, SX) & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

in which every Hom-set has finite length. Hence applying D_0 , we have a commutative diagram of exact sequences:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 \longrightarrow T_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) & \xrightarrow{\cdot\alpha_{\ell-1}} & (X, Y_{\ell-1}) & \longrightarrow & D_0(R/(t^{\ell-1}) \otimes_R (Y[1], SX)) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \uparrow \cdot\gamma_{\ell} & & \uparrow t & & \\ 0 \longrightarrow T_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) & \xrightarrow{\cdot\alpha_{\ell}} & (X, Y_{\ell}) & \longrightarrow & D_0(R/(t^{\ell}) \otimes_R (Y[1], SX)) & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

Since the Mittag-Leffler condition is satisfied, taking the inverse limits of each column, we obtain an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow T_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) \rightarrow \varprojlim_{\ell} (X, Y_{\ell}) \rightarrow \varprojlim_{\ell} D_0(R/(t^{\ell}) \otimes_R (Y[1], SX)) \rightarrow 0.$$

Comparing with (2.U), we have an isomorphism

$$F_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) = \frac{(X, Y)}{T_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y)} \cong \varprojlim_{\ell} D_0(R/(t^{\ell}) \otimes_R (Y[1], SX)).$$

Now by 2.13 below, we have an isomorphism

$$\psi_{X,Y}: F_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) \cong D_1(Y[1], SX) = D_1(F_{\mathcal{C}}(Y[1], SX)).$$

It is routine to check that ψ is functorial. This finishes the proof. \square

Proposition 2.13. *For any $M \in \text{mod } R$ such that $R/(\text{Ann } M + (t))$ is artinian, we have*

$$\varprojlim (\cdots \xrightarrow{t} D_0(M/t^3 M) \xrightarrow{t} D_0(M/t^2 M) \xrightarrow{t} D_0(M/t M)) \cong D_1(M).$$

Proof. Since for each $\ell \geq 0$ the kernel of the map $t^{\ell}: M \rightarrow t^{\ell} M$ has finite length, we have an isomorphism

$$t^{\ell}: D_1(t^{\ell} M) \cong D_1(M). \quad (2.V)$$

for all $\ell \geq 0$. Now consider the following commutative diagram of exact sequences:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & t^{\ell-1} M & \longrightarrow & M & \longrightarrow & M/t^{\ell-1} M \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow t & & \downarrow t & & \downarrow t \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & t^{\ell} M & \longrightarrow & M & \longrightarrow & M/t^{\ell} M \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

Applying $\text{Hom}_R(-, \omega_R)$ and using (2.V), we have a commutative diagram of exact sequences

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} D_1(M) & \xrightarrow{t^{\ell-1}} & D_1(M) & \longrightarrow & D_0(M/t^{\ell-1}M) & \longrightarrow & D_0(M) \\ \uparrow t & & \parallel & & \uparrow t & & \uparrow t \\ D_1(M) & \xrightarrow{t^\ell} & D_1(M) & \longrightarrow & D_0(M/t^\ell M) & \longrightarrow & D_0(M) \end{array}$$

Using the isomorphism $D_0(M) \cong D_0(\text{fl}_R M)$, we obtain a commutative diagram of exact sequences:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 \rightarrow R/(t^{\ell-1}) \otimes_R D_1(M) & \rightarrow & D_0(M/t^{\ell-1}M) & \rightarrow & D_0(\text{fl}_R M) \\ \uparrow 1 & & \uparrow t & & \uparrow t \\ 0 \rightarrow R/(t^\ell) \otimes_R D_1(M) & \rightarrow & D_0(M/t^\ell M) & \rightarrow & D_0(\text{fl}_R M) \end{array}$$

Since the inverse limit of the right column is zero, we have an isomorphism

$$D_1(M) = \varprojlim_{\ell} R/(t^\ell) \otimes_R D_1(M) \cong \varprojlim_{\ell} D_0(M/t^\ell M)$$

by taking the inverse limit of each column. \square

3. APPLICATION TO GEOMETRY: CY REDUCTION IN $D_{\text{sg}}(R)$

The aim of this section is to apply results in previous sections to CY triangulated categories appearing in geometry. In §3.1 we relate CY reduction to our previous work on maximal modification algebras [IW1], then in §3.2 we give natural examples of CY reduction in the setting of one-dimensional hypersurfaces. We outline some of the consequences in §3.3.

3.1. CY Reduction and MMAs. Let R be a commutative equi-codimensional Gorenstein ring with $\dim R = d$. The functor $D_i := \text{Ext}_R^{d-i}(-, R) : \text{mod } R \rightarrow \text{mod } R$ induces the duality of the category of Cohen-Macaulay R -modules of dimension i . As an application of AR duality on not-necessarily-isolated singularities [IW1], we have the following.

Theorem 3.1. *Let R be a commutative equi-codimensional Gorenstein ring with $\dim R = d$ and $\dim \text{Sing } R \leq 1$. Then $\underline{\text{CM}} R$ is a $(d-1)$ -CY triangulated category with $\dim_R(\underline{\text{CM}} R) \leq 1$.*

Proof. Let $\mathcal{C} = \underline{\text{CM}} R$. Then the assumption $\dim \text{Sing } R \leq 1$ implies that $\dim_R \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y) \leq 1$ for all $X, Y \in \mathcal{C}$. By [IW1, 3.1], there exist functorial isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} D_0(\text{fl}_R \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y)) &\cong \text{fl}_R \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, X[d-1]) \\ D_1\left(\frac{\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y)}{\text{fl}_R \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y)}\right) &\cong \frac{\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, X[d-2])}{\text{fl}_R \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(Y, X[d-2])} \end{aligned}$$

for all $X, Y \in \mathcal{C}$. Thus the assertion follows. \square

Before stating the next theorem, we need some preliminaries. We consider the setup of 3.4, where in addition we assume that R is normal. We fix $M \in \text{ref } R$ which is non-zero, and we denote by $\text{ref End}_R(M)$ the category of $\text{End}_R(M)$ -modules which are reflexive as R -modules, and by $\text{CM End}_R(M)$ the category of $\text{End}_R(M)$ -modules which are maximal Cohen-Macaulay as R -modules. Clearly we have $\text{ref End}_R(M) \subset \text{CM End}_R(M)$. The following is a basic observation on the category of reflexive modules [RV] (see also [IR, 2.4(2)(i)]).

Proposition 3.2. *For any $M \in \text{ref } R$ which is non-zero, we have an equivalence*

$$\text{Hom}_R(M, -) : \text{ref } R \rightarrow \text{ref End}_R(M). \quad (3.A)$$

Thus the category $\text{ref End}_R(M)$ does not depend on the choice of M . On the other hand, the category $\text{CM End}_R(M)$ strongly depends on the choice of M . Actually the equivalence (3.A) clearly induces an equivalence

$$\text{Hom}_R(M, -) : \{X \in \text{ref } R \mid \text{Hom}_R(M, X) \in \text{CM } R\} \simeq \text{CM End}_R(M) \quad (3.B)$$

and we have the following observation.

Proposition 3.3. *For any generator $M \in \text{ref } R$, the equivalence (3.B) gives a fully faithful functor*

$$\text{CM End}_R(M) \rightarrow \text{CM } R.$$

In particular we have the following embeddings:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{CM } R & \subset & \text{ref } R & \subset & \text{mod } R \\ \cup & & \parallel & & \cap \\ \text{CM End}_R(M) & \subset & \text{ref End}_R(M) & \subset & \text{mod End}_R(M) \end{array}$$

Proof. This is clear since $\text{CM End}_R(M) \simeq \{X \in \text{ref } R \mid \text{Hom}_R(M, X) \in \text{CM } R\} \subset \text{CM } R$. \square

Now we assume that M belongs to $\text{CM } R$ and is modifying in $\underline{\text{CM}} R$. The second condition is equivalent to $\text{End}_R(M) \in \text{CM } R$ by the following observation [IW1, 4.3, 4.4].

Lemma 3.4. *Let R be a commutative equi-codimensional Gorenstein ring with $\dim R = d \geq 2$ and $\dim \text{Sing } R \leq 1$ and $M \in \text{CM } R$. Then*

- (1) $\text{End}_R(M) \in \text{CM } R$ if and only if $M \in \underline{\text{CM}} R$ is modifying in the sense of 2.4.
- (2) If M is modifying, then

$$\mathcal{Z}_M = \{X \in \text{CM } R \mid \text{Hom}_R(M, X) \in \text{CM } R\} = \{Y \in \text{CM } R \mid \text{Hom}_R(Y, M) \in \text{CM } R\}.$$

Moreover in this case $\text{CM End}_R(M)$ has a structure of a Frobenius category since

$$\text{CM End}_R(M) = \{X \in \text{mod End}_R(M) \mid \text{Ext}_{\text{End}_R(M)}^i(X, \text{End}_R(M)) = 0 \text{ for all } i \geq 1\}$$

holds (see the proof of [IR, 3.4(5)(i)]). We denote by $\underline{\text{CM}} \text{End}_R(M)$ the stable category, where we factor out by those morphisms which factor through projective $\text{End}_R(M)$ -modules.

On the other hand we denote by $\text{D}_{\text{sg}}(\text{End}_R(M)) := \text{D}^b(\text{mod End}_R(M)) / \text{K}^b(\text{proj End}_R(M))$ the singular derived category. Since $\text{End}_R(M)$ has injective dimension d on both sides (see the proof of [IR, 3.1(6)(2)]), we have a triangle equivalence

$$\text{D}_{\text{sg}}(\text{End}_R(M)) \simeq \underline{\text{CM}} \text{End}_R(M).$$

by a standard theorem of Buchweitz [Bu, 4.4.1(2)].

The following gives an interpretation of $\underline{\text{CM}} \text{End}_R(M)$ as a CY reduction of $\underline{\text{CM}} R$.

Theorem 3.5. *Let R be an equi-codimensional Gorenstein normal domain with $\dim R = d \geq 2$ and $\dim \text{Sing } R \leq 1$, and let $M \in \text{CM } R$ be a modifying generator of R . Then*

- (1) the CY reduction $(\underline{\text{CM}} R)_M$ of $\underline{\text{CM}} R$ is $(d-1)$ -CY with $\dim_R(\underline{\text{CM}} R)_M \leq 1$.
- (2) $(\underline{\text{CM}} R)_M \simeq \underline{\text{CM}} \text{End}_R(M)$ as triangulated categories.

Proof. (1) is an immediate consequence of 2.7 and 3.1.

(2) Follows from $(\underline{\text{CM}} R)_M = \mathcal{Z}_M/[M] \simeq \text{CM End}_R(M)/[\text{End}_R(M)] = \underline{\text{CM}} \text{End}_R(M)$. \square

This gives the following corollary, which allows us to check maximality in terms of the corresponding CY reduction.

Corollary 3.6. *Let R be an equi-codimensional Gorenstein normal domain with $\dim R = d \geq 2$ and $\dim \text{Sing } R \leq 1$, and $M \in \text{CM } R$ be modifying. Then M is an MM generator of R if and only if the corresponding CY reduction $(\underline{\text{CM}} R)_M$ has no non-zero modifying objects.*

Proof. This is immediate from 2.10. \square

We end this subsection with the following iterated version of 3.5.

Corollary 3.7. *Let R be an equi-codimensional Gorenstein normal domain with $\dim R = d \geq 2$ and $\dim \text{Sing } R \leq 1$, and let $M = R \oplus M_1 \oplus \dots \oplus M_n$ be a modifying R -module. Let $M_0 := R$, $N_i := \bigoplus_{j=0}^i M_j$ and $\Lambda_i := \text{End}_R(N_i)$. Then*

- (1) There is a chain of fully faithful functors

$$\text{CM } \Lambda_n \rightarrow \text{CM } \Lambda_{n-1} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \text{CM } \Lambda_1 \rightarrow \text{CM } R.$$

- (2) The CY reduction $(\underline{\text{CM}} \Lambda_i)_{\text{Hom}_R(N_i, N_{i+1})}$ of $\underline{\text{CM}} \Lambda_i$ is triangle equivalent to $\underline{\text{CM}} \Lambda_{i+1}$.

Proof. (1) Clearly

$$\mathcal{Z}_{N_n} \subset \mathcal{Z}_{N_{n-1}} \subset \cdots \subset \mathcal{Z}_{N_1} \subset \text{CM } R.$$

Applying the equivalence $\text{Hom}_R(M, -) : \mathcal{Z}_{N_i} \simeq \text{CM } \Lambda_i$ from (3.B) shows the assertion.

(2) The embedding $\text{CM } \Lambda_i \simeq \mathcal{Z}_{N_i} \subset \mathcal{Z}_{N_{i+1}} \simeq \text{CM } \Lambda_{i+1}$ in (1) induces an equivalence

$$\mathcal{Z}_{\text{Hom}_R(N_i, N_{i+1})}^{\Lambda_i} := \{X \in \text{CM } \Lambda_i \mid \text{Hom}_{\Lambda_i}(\text{Hom}_R(N_i, N_{i+1}), X) \in \text{CM } R\} \simeq \mathcal{Z}_{N_{i+1}} \simeq \text{CM } \Lambda_{i+1}$$

which sends $\text{Hom}_R(N_i, N_{i+1})$ to Λ_{i+1} . Thus we have

$$(\underline{\text{CM}} \Lambda_i)_{\text{Hom}_R(N_i, N_{i+1})} = \mathcal{Z}_{\text{Hom}_R(N_i, N_{i+1})}^{\Lambda_i} / [\text{Hom}_R(N_i, N_{i+1})] \simeq \text{CM } \Lambda_{i+1} / [\Lambda_{i+1}] = \underline{\text{CM}} \Lambda_{i+1}.$$

□

3.2. CY Reduction for One-Dimensional Hypersurfaces. Let $S = k[[x, y]]$ be a formal power series ring of two variables over an arbitrary field k . For $f, g \in S$, let

$$R := S/(fg)$$

be a one-dimensional hypersurface. Then $M \in \text{mod } R$ is a CM R -module if and only if $\text{fl}_R M = 0$. Our main result in this subsection is the following.

Theorem 3.8. *With notation as above,*

- (1) $\underline{\text{CM}} R$ is a 2-CY triangulated category with $\dim_R(\underline{\text{CM}} R) \leq 1$.
- (2) $S/(f)$ is a modifying object in $\underline{\text{CM}} R$, and the CY reduction $(\underline{\text{CM}} R)_{S/(f)}$ of $\underline{\text{CM}} R$ is triangle equivalent to $\underline{\text{CM}}(S/(f)) \times \underline{\text{CM}}(S/(g))$.

We give the proof in the remainder of this subsection. First we note that the natural surjections $R \rightarrow S/(f)$ and $R \rightarrow S/(g)$ induce fully faithful functors $\text{CM}(S/(f)) \rightarrow \text{CM } R$ and $\text{CM}(S/(g)) \rightarrow \text{CM } R$.

Lemma 3.9. $X \in \text{CM } R$ satisfies $\text{fl}_R \text{Ext}_R^1(S/(f), X) = 0$ if and only if $X/fX \in \text{CM } R$.

Proof. Applying $\text{Hom}_R(-, X)$ to the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow S/(g) \xrightarrow{f} R \rightarrow S/(f) \rightarrow 0$$

gives an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Hom}_R(S/(f), X) \rightarrow X \xrightarrow{f} \text{Hom}_R(S/(g), X) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_R^1(S/(f), X) \rightarrow 0.$$

In particular $\text{fl}_R \text{Ext}_R^1(S/(f), X) = 0$ if and only if $\frac{\text{Hom}_R(S/(g), X)}{fX} \in \text{CM } R$. On the other hand, exchanging f and g in the above exact sequence, we have $\frac{X}{\text{Hom}_R(S/(g), X)} \in \text{CM } R$ since $\text{Hom}_R(S/(f), X) \in \text{CM } R$ and $\text{CM } R$ is closed under submodules. Since we have an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \frac{\text{Hom}_R(S/(g), X)}{fX} \rightarrow \frac{X}{fX} \rightarrow \frac{X}{\text{Hom}_R(S/(g), X)} \rightarrow 0$$

and $\text{CM } R$ is closed under submodules and extensions, we have that $\frac{\text{Hom}_R(S/(g), X)}{fX} \in \text{CM } R$ if and only if $X/fX \in \text{CM } R$. Thus the assertion follows. □

We also need the following easy observation, which is valid for any dimension.

Lemma 3.10. *Let A and B be $n \times n$ matrices over S such that $AB = fgI_n = BA$ and $X := \text{Cok}(S^n \xrightarrow{A} S^n)$. Then the following conditions are equivalent.*

- (1) $X \in \text{CM}(S/(f))$.
- (2) There exists an $n \times n$ matrix B' over S such that $AB' = fI_n = B'A$.
- (3) All entries in B belongs to (g) .

If these conditions are satisfied, then $\text{fl}_R \text{Ext}_R^1(S/(f), X) = 0 = \text{fl}_R \text{Ext}_R^1(S/(g), \Omega_R(X))$.

Proof. (1) \Rightarrow (2) is clear since A gives a matrix factorization of f .

(2) \Rightarrow (3) Since A is invertible as a matrix over $k((x, y))$, we have $B = gB'$.

(3) \Rightarrow (1) is clear since we have matrix factorization $A(g^{-1}B) = fI_n = (g^{-1}B)A$.

Since $\text{fl}_R(X/fX) = \text{fl}_R X = 0$ by (1), we have $\text{fl}_R \text{Ext}_R^1(S/(f), X) = 0$ by 3.9. Since $\Omega_R(X) = S^n/B(S^n)$, we have $\Omega_R(X)/g\Omega_R(X) = S^n/(B(S^n) + gS^n) = S^n/gS^n$ by (3). Thus $\text{fl}_R(\Omega_R(X)/g\Omega_R(X)) = 0$ and we have $\text{fl}_R \text{Ext}_R^1(S/(g), \Omega_R(X)) = 0$ by 3.9. □

Let $\mathcal{Z}_{S/(f)} := \{X \in \text{CM } R \mid \text{fl}_R \text{Ext}_R^1(S/(f), X) = 0\}$. Then the CY reduction of $(\text{CM } R)_{S/(f)}$ is given by $\mathcal{Z}_{S/(f)}/[R \oplus S/(f)]$. The following is a crucial step.

Lemma 3.11. *We have $\mathcal{Z}_{S/(f)} = \text{add}\{R, Y, \Omega_R(Z) \mid Y \in \text{CM}(S/(f)), Z \in \text{CM}(S/(g))\}$.*

Proof. The inclusion “ \supseteq ” follows from 3.10. We shall show “ \subseteq ”. Assume that $X \in \text{CM } R$ satisfies $\text{fl}_R \text{Ext}_R^1(S/(f), X) = 0$. Take a minimal free resolution

$$0 \rightarrow S^n \xrightarrow{A} S^n \rightarrow X \rightarrow 0$$

of the S -module X , where A is an $n \times n$ matrix over S . Then we have a free resolution

$$S^{2n} \xrightarrow{(A \ fI_n)} S^n \rightarrow X/fX \rightarrow 0 \quad (3.C)$$

of the S -module X/fX , where I_n is the identity matrix of size n . On the other hand X/fX belongs to $\text{CM } R$ by our assumption and 3.9. Since fX is contained in the radical of X , the minimal numbers of generators of X and X/fX are the same. Thus we have a minimal free resolution

$$0 \rightarrow S^n \xrightarrow{B} S^n \rightarrow X/fX \rightarrow 0 \quad (3.D)$$

of the S -module X/fX , where B is an $n \times n$ matrix over S . Let $BC = fI_n = CB$ be the corresponding matrix factorization. We write more explicitly

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} fI_m & O \\ O & B' \end{pmatrix}, \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} I_m & O \\ O & C' \end{pmatrix}$$

for some m with $0 \leq m \leq n$ where all entries of C' belong to (x, y) and $B'C' = fI_{n-m} = C'B'$. Since (3.D) is minimal, we can obtain (3.C) by adding a trivial summand and thus obtain a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} S^{2n} & \xrightarrow{(A \ fI_n)} & S^n & \longrightarrow & X/fX & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ E = \begin{pmatrix} E_1 & E_2 \\ E_3 & E_4 \end{pmatrix} \downarrow \cong & & F \downarrow \cong & & \parallel & & \\ S^{2n} & \xrightarrow{(B \ O)} & S^n & \longrightarrow & X/fX & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

where the vertical maps are isomorphisms and E_i ($1 \leq i \leq 4$) is an $n \times n$ matrix over S . Hence by replacing B and C by BF^{-1} and FC respectively, we can assume $F = I_n$. Then we have $BE_1 = A$ and $BE_2 = fI_n$. Since $BC = fI_n$ and B is invertible as a matrix over $k((x, y))$, we have

$$E_2 = C = \begin{pmatrix} I_m & O \\ O & C' \end{pmatrix}.$$

Now we write E_1 as $E_1 = \begin{pmatrix} G_1 & G_2 \\ G_3 & G_4 \end{pmatrix}$, where G_1 is an $m \times m$ matrix. Then the map

$$(G_3 \ G_4 \ O \ C') : S^{2n} \rightarrow S^{n-m}$$

given by the $n - m$ rows of the invertible matrix E is a split epimorphism. Since all entries of the right part $(O \ C')$ are in the unique maximal ideal (x, y) of S , the left part $(G_3 \ G_4) : S^n \rightarrow S^{n-m}$ must be a split epimorphism. Hence there exists an $n \times n$ invertible matrix U such that $(G_3 \ G_4)U = (O \ I_{n-m})$. Then

$$AU = BE_1U = \begin{pmatrix} fI_m & O \\ O & B' \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} G_1 & G_2 \\ G_3 & G_4 \end{pmatrix} U = \begin{pmatrix} G'_1 & G'_2 \\ O & B' \end{pmatrix}$$

where all entries of G'_1 and G'_2 are in (f) . Since $C'B' = fI_{n-m}$, the $n \times n$ invertible matrix $V := \begin{pmatrix} I_m & -f^{-1}G'_2C' \\ O & I_{n-m} \end{pmatrix}$ over S satisfies

$$VAU = \begin{pmatrix} G'_1 & O \\ O & B' \end{pmatrix}.$$

Since both U and V are invertible, we have that $X = \text{Cok}(S^n \xrightarrow{A} S^n)$ is a direct sum of $\text{Cok}(S^m \xrightarrow{G'_1} S^m)$ and $\text{Cok}(S^{n-m} \xrightarrow{B'} S^{n-m})$. Since all entries of G'_1 are in (f) , the former belongs to $\Omega_R(\text{CM}(S/(g)))$ by 3.10(3) \Rightarrow (1). Since $B'C' = fI_{n-m}$, the latter belongs to $\text{CM}(S/(f))$ by 3.10(2) \Rightarrow (1). \square

Lemma 3.12. (1) $\text{Hom}_{(\underline{\text{CM}} R)/[S/(f)]}(Y, Y') = \text{Hom}_{\underline{\text{CM}}(S/(f))}(Y, Y')$ for all $Y, Y' \in \text{CM}(S/(f))$.
 (2) $\text{Hom}_{(\underline{\text{CM}} R)/[S/(g)]}(Z, Z') = \text{Hom}_{\underline{\text{CM}}(S/(g))}(Z, Z')$ for all $Z, Z' \in \text{CM}(S/(g))$.

Proof. (1) Let $Y, Y' \in \text{CM}(S/(f))$. Since $\text{CM}(S/(f)) \rightarrow \text{CM} R$ is fully faithful, it suffices to show that if a map $Y \rightarrow Y'$ factors through $\text{add} R$, it also factors through $\text{add}(S/(f))$. Consider an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow (f) \xrightarrow{b} R \xrightarrow{a} S/(f) \rightarrow 0$$

We only have to show that any map $R \rightarrow Y'$ factors through a (i.e. a is a left $\text{CM}(S/(f))$ -approximation). Applying $\text{Hom}_R(-, Y')$, we have an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Hom}_R(S/(f), Y') \xrightarrow{a^*} \text{Hom}_R(R, Y') \xrightarrow{b^*} \text{Hom}_R((f), Y')$$

where we have $(b \cdot) = 0$ since $Y' \in \text{CM}(S/(f))$. Hence $(a \cdot)$ is an isomorphism and we are done.

(2) follows from (1) by swapping f and g . \square

Now we are ready to prove 3.8.

Proof. (1) By 3.1, we have that $\underline{\text{CM}} R$ is a 0-CY triangulated category with $\dim_R(\underline{\text{CM}} R) \leq 1$. Since R is a hypersurface, $[2]$ is isomorphic to the identity functor [E, Y]. Thus the assertion follows.

(2) *Step 1:* For $Y \in \text{CM}(S/(f))$ and $Z \in \text{CM}(S/(g))$, we show $\text{Hom}_{(\underline{\text{CM}} R)/[S/(f)]}(Y, \Omega_R(Z)) = 0 = \text{Hom}_{(\underline{\text{CM}} R)/[S/(f)]}(\Omega_R(Z), Y)$. In particular, $(\underline{\text{CM}} R)_{S/(f)} = \mathcal{Z}_{S/(f)}/[R \oplus S/(f)]$ decomposes a product of a full subcategory consisting of objects in $\text{CM}(S/(f))$ and that consisting of objects in $\Omega_R(\text{CM}(S/(g)))$ by 3.11.

Let $0 \rightarrow S^n \xrightarrow{A} S^n \rightarrow Y \rightarrow 0$ and $0 \rightarrow S^m \xrightarrow{A'} S^m \rightarrow Z \rightarrow 0$ be free resolutions, and $AB = fI_n = BA$ and $A'B' = gI_m = B'A'$ be matrix factorizations. For any $a \in \text{Hom}_R(Y, \Omega_R(Z))$, there exist matrices C and D over S which makes the following diagram commutative:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & S^n & \xrightarrow{A} & S^n & \longrightarrow & Y \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow D & & \downarrow C & & \downarrow a \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & S^m & \xrightarrow{fB'} & S^m & \longrightarrow & \Omega_R(Z) \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

Multiplying B to the equality $AC = fDB'$ from the left, we have $C = BDB'$. Thus we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & S^n & \xrightarrow{A} & S^n & \longrightarrow & Y \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \parallel & & \downarrow B & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & S^n & \xrightarrow{fI_n} & S^n & \longrightarrow & (S/(f))^n \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow D & & \downarrow DB' & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & S^m & \xrightarrow{fB'} & S^m & \longrightarrow & \Omega_R(Z) \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

which shows that a factors through $\text{add}(S/(f))$.

For any $b \in \text{Hom}_R(\Omega_R(Z), Y)$, there exist matrices C and D over S which makes the following diagram commutative:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & S^m & \xrightarrow{fB'} & S^m & \longrightarrow & \Omega_R(Z) \rightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow D & & \downarrow C & & \downarrow \psi \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & S^n & \xrightarrow{A} & S^n & \longrightarrow & Y \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

Multiplying B to the equality $fB'C = DA$ from the right, we have $B'CB = D$. Thus we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & S^m & \xrightarrow{fB'} & S^m & \longrightarrow & \Omega_R(Z) \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \downarrow B'C & & \downarrow C & & \downarrow \\
0 & \longrightarrow & S^n & \xrightarrow{fI_n} & S^n & \longrightarrow & (S/(f))^n \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \downarrow B & & \parallel & & \downarrow \\
0 & \longrightarrow & S^n & \xrightarrow{A} & S^n & \longrightarrow & Y \longrightarrow 0
\end{array}$$

which shows that b factors through $\text{add}(S/(f))$.

Step 2: Clearly $\text{Hom}_{\underline{\text{CM}} R_{S/(f)}}(Y, Y') = \text{Hom}_{\underline{\text{CM}}(S/(f))}(Y, Y')$ holds for all $Y, Y' \in \text{CM}(S/(f))$ by 3.12(1). It remains to show $\text{Hom}_{\underline{\text{CM}} R_{S/(f)}}(\Omega_R(Z), \Omega_R(Z')) = \text{Hom}_{\underline{\text{CM}}(S/(g))}(Z, Z')$ for all $Z, Z' \in \text{CM}(S/(g))$. Since Ω_R gives an equivalence $[-1] : \underline{\text{CM}} R \rightarrow \underline{\text{CM}} R$ and $\Omega_R(S/(f)) = S/(g)$, we have

$$\text{Hom}_{\underline{\text{CM}} R/[S/(f)]}(\Omega_R(Z), \Omega_R(Z')) \cong \text{Hom}_{\underline{\text{CM}} R/[S/(g)]}(Z, Z').$$

This equals $\text{Hom}_{\underline{\text{CM}}(S/(g))}(Z, Z')$ by 3.12(2). Thus the assertion follows. \square

3.3. General Remarks and Conjectures. The concept of CY reduction has been invented as an algebraic tool for proving statements regarding modifying and maximal modifying modules on the base singularity $\text{Spec } R$. There is now a conjectural geometric picture underlying this theory, and the following is a slightly weaker version of [IW2, Conj 1.8].

Conjecture 3.13. Let R be a 3-dimensional Gorenstein normal domain over \mathbb{C} with rational singularities, so $\underline{\text{CM}} R$ is a 2-CY triangulated category with $\dim_R(\underline{\text{CM}} R) \leq 1$. Then there exists a CY reduction $(\underline{\text{CM}} R)_M$ of $\underline{\text{CM}} R$ with $\dim_R(\underline{\text{CM}} R)_M = 0$, and further $(\underline{\text{CM}} R)_M$ has no non-zero rigid objects.

This is somewhat remarkable, since in this level of generality $\underline{\text{CM}} R$ is a not Krull-Schmidt, and has many modifying objects. Yet it still will admit an extremely well-behaved CY reduction. The best case scenario is when $(\underline{\text{CM}} R)_M = 0$, which is equivalent to there existing an NCCR of R .

We remark that the conjecture is true in quite a broad setting:

Theorem 3.14. Let R be a 3-dimensional Gorenstein normal domain over \mathbb{C} with rational singularities. If some \mathbb{Q} -factorial terminalization Y of $\text{Spec } R$ is derived equivalent to some ring Λ , then there exists an MM generator $M \in \text{CM } R$ of R such that $(\underline{\text{CM}} R)_M$ is triangle equivalent to $\text{D}_{\text{sg}}(Y)$. In particular, Conjecture 3.13 is true.

Proof. Let $f: Y \rightarrow \text{Spec } R$ denote the \mathbb{Q} -factorial terminalization which is derived equivalent to Λ . By [IW2, 4.13] $\Lambda \cong \text{End}_R(N)$ for some reflexive R -module N which is an MM R -module. By [IW1, 4.18(2)] there exists an MM generator $M \in \text{CM } R$ of R . Since all MMAs are derived equivalent in dimension three [IW1, 4.16], we have

$$\text{D}^b(\text{mod } \text{End}_R(M)) \simeq \text{D}^b(\text{mod } \text{End}_R(N)) \simeq \text{D}^b(\text{coh } Y)$$

which after factoring by perfect complexes gives

$$(\underline{\text{CM}} R)_M \stackrel{3.5}{\simeq} \underline{\text{CM}} \text{End}_R(M) \simeq \text{D}_{\text{sg}}(\text{End}_R(M)) \simeq \text{D}_{\text{sg}}(Y) \hookrightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \underline{\text{CM}} \mathcal{O}_{X, x_i}$$

where $\{x_i \mid 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ are the (necessarily isolated) singular points of Y [IW2, 3.7]. Thus $\dim_R(\underline{\text{CM}} R)_M \leq \dim_R(\bigoplus_{i=1}^n \underline{\text{CM}} \mathcal{O}_{X, x_i}) = 0$ holds. By [IW2, 3.11], each $\underline{\text{CM}} \mathcal{O}_{X, x_i}$ has no non-zero rigid objects, hence the same is true for $(\underline{\text{CM}} R)_M$. \square

Corollary 3.15. Let R be a 3-dimensional Gorenstein normal domain over \mathbb{C} with rational singularities. If the \mathbb{Q} -factorial terminalizations of $\text{Spec } R$ have one-dimensional fibres, then Conjecture 3.13 is true.

Proof. By [VdB] the \mathbb{Q} -factorial terminalizations carry a tilting bundle, so the result follows from 3.14. \square

4. MUTATION

4.1. Result on Transitivity. In this section we recall the notion of mutation of modifying modules and their basic properties given in [IW1, Section 6.2], then give a method to prove when a given set of MM generators are all. In §5 we will apply this result together with the techniques of CY reduction developed in the previous sections to classify all MM generators over certain explicit singularities.

Throughout the section we assume that R is a complete local normal Gorenstein domain with $\dim R = 3$. *Mutation* is an operation for modifying R -modules which gives a new modifying R -module for a given basic modifying R -module by replacing a direct summand of M . We recall how this is defined [IW1, §6].

We let $M := \bigoplus_{i \in I} M_i$ be a modifying R -module, where we can (and will) assume that M is basic, i.e. all summands are pairwise non-isomorphic. We denote $\mathrm{Hom}_R(-, R) := (-)^* : \mathrm{ref} R \rightarrow \mathrm{ref} R$ to be the duality functor. For a subset J of I , set $M_J := \bigoplus_{j \in J} M_j$ and $J^c := I \setminus J$. Thus we have $M_J \oplus M_{J^c} = M$. Now we take a *minimal right (add M_{J^c})-approximation*

$$N \xrightarrow{f} M_J$$

of M_J , which means that

- $N \in \mathrm{add} M_{J^c}$ and $(\cdot f) : \mathrm{Hom}_R(M_{J^c}, N) \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_R(M_{J^c}, M_J)$ is surjective,
- if $g \in \mathrm{End}_R(N)$ satisfies $f = gf$, then g is an automorphism.

Since R is complete, such an f exists and is unique up to isomorphism. A *right mutation* of M is defined as

$$\mu_J^+(M) := M_{J^c} \oplus \mathrm{Ker} f.$$

Dually we define a *left mutation* of M as

$$\mu_J^-(M) := (\mu_J^+(M^*))^*.$$

Below we collect basic properties.

Proposition 4.1. [IW1, 6.10, 6.25] (1) $\mu_J^+(M)$ and $\mu_J^-(M)$ are modifying R -modules and satisfy $\mu_J^+(\mu_J^-(M)) \cong M \cong \mu_J^-(\mu_J^+(M))$.
 (2) If M is an MM (respectively, CT) R -module, then so are $\mu_J^+(M)$ and $\mu_J^-(M)$.
 (3) If M is an MM (respectively, CT) R -module, and $J = \{i\}$, then we have $\mu_J^+(M) \cong \mu_J^-(M)$, which we denote by $\mu_i(M)$.

It is immediate from (1) and (3) above that if M is an MM R -module, then $\mu_i(\mu_i(M)) \cong M$ holds. The following is the main result of [IW1, §6].

Theorem 4.2. [IW1, 6.8] Let R be a complete local d -dimensional Gorenstein normal domain, let $M := \bigoplus_{i \in I} M_i$ be a basic modifying R -module and choose any $\emptyset \neq J \subseteq I$. Then $\mathrm{End}_R(M)$ and $\mathrm{End}_R(\mu_J^\pm(M))$ are derived equivalent.

For the case $\mu_J^-(M)$, the derived equivalence is given by a tilting $\mathrm{End}_R(M)$ -module V_J constructed as follows. Let $g : M_J \rightarrow N'$ be a minimal left (add M_{J^c})-approximation of M_J . For the induced map $(\cdot g) : \mathrm{Hom}_R(M, M_J) \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_R(M, N')$, our tilting $\mathrm{End}_R(M)$ -module is given by

$$V_J := \mathrm{Hom}_R(M, M_{J^c}) \oplus \mathrm{Cok}(\cdot g).$$

This gives rise to an equivalence

$$\mathrm{RHom}(V_J, -) : \mathrm{D}^b(\mathrm{mod} \mathrm{End}_R(M)) \rightarrow \mathrm{D}^b(\mathrm{mod} \mathrm{End}_R(\mu_J^-(M)))$$

but note that this functor is never the identity. On the other hand $\mu_J^-(M) = M$ can happen (see §5).

4.2. MM Mutation and Tilting Mutation. In the rest of this section, we specialize the previous setting to the case when modifying modules are *MM generators*. Moreover we mutate them at *non-free indecomposable* summands. We denote by $\mathrm{MMG} R$ the set of isomorphism classes of basic MM generators of R . Thus for a given basic MM generator $M = R \oplus (\bigoplus_{i \in I} M_i)$, we have a new MM generator $\mu_i(M)$ by replacing an indecomposable non-free direct summand M_i of M . We denote by $\mathrm{EG}(\mathrm{MMG} R)$ the *exchange graph*, thus

the set of vertices is $\text{MMG } R$, and we draw an edge between M and $\mu_i(M)$ for each $M \in \text{MMG } R$ and $i \in I$.

One of the difficulties in mutation for MM generators is that $\mu_i(M)$ can be isomorphic to M , which never happens in mutation in 2-CY triangulated categories \mathcal{C} with $\dim \mathcal{C} = 0$. It is shown in [IW1, 1.25(1)(2)] that $\mu_i(M)$ is isomorphic to M if and only if the algebra $\text{End}_R(M)/(1 - e_i)$ is not artinian. In this case we have a loop at M in $\text{EG}(\text{MMG } R)$.

The aim of this section is to prove the following result, which is an analogue of [AIR, 4.9] for 2-CY triangulated categories. However, due to the existence of loops in $\text{EG}(\text{MMG } R)$, we need a more careful argument.

Theorem 4.3. *If $\text{EG}(\text{MMG } R)$ has a finite connected component C , then $\text{EG}(\text{MMG } R) = C$.*

To prove 4.3 requires some preparation. Fix an MM generator $M_0 \in \text{CM } R$ and $\Lambda := \text{End}_R(M_0)$. Then the functor

$$F := \text{Hom}_R(M_0, -): \text{mod } R \rightarrow \text{mod } \Lambda$$

is fully faithful and (since R is normal) induces an equivalence $F: \text{ref } R \rightarrow \text{ref } \Lambda$, where we denote by $\text{ref } \Lambda$ the full subcategory of $\text{mod } \Lambda$ consisting of modules that are reflexive as R -modules. Recall we say that $T \in \text{mod } \Lambda$ is a *tilting Λ -module* if

- $\text{proj.dim}_\Lambda T \leq 1$,
- $\text{Ext}_\Lambda^1(T, T) = 0$,
- there exists an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow \Lambda \rightarrow T^0 \rightarrow T^1 \rightarrow 0$ with $T^0, T^1 \in \text{add } T$.

We denote $\text{Fac } T$ to be the full subcategory of $\text{mod } \Lambda$ consisting of factor modules of finite direct sum of copies of T . One important property of tilting modules is

$$\text{Fac } T = \{X \in \text{mod } \Lambda \mid \text{Ext}_\Lambda^1(T, X) = 0\}. \quad (4.A)$$

In particular for any $X \in \text{Fac } T$ there is an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow Y \rightarrow T' \rightarrow X \rightarrow 0 \quad (4.B)$$

with $Y \in \text{Fac } T$ and $T' \in \text{add } T$. From this we immediately get

$$\text{add } T = \{X \in \text{Fac } T \mid \text{Ext}_\Lambda^1(X, \text{Fac } T) = 0\}. \quad (4.C)$$

It is shown in [IW1, 1.19] that F gives an injective map

$$F: \text{MMG } R \rightarrow \text{tilt } \Lambda,$$

where we denote by $\text{tilt } \Lambda$ the set of isomorphism classes of basic tilting Λ -modules.

The main ingredient of the proof of 4.3 is tilting mutation theory initiated by Riedtmann–Schofield and Happel–Unger [RS, HU]. We refer to [AI] for a general treatment of tilting mutation. Recall that $\text{tilt } \Lambda$ has a natural structure of partially ordered set: We write $T \geq U$ if $\text{Ext}_\Lambda^1(T, U) = 0$, or equivalently by (4.A) $\text{Fac } T \subseteq \text{Fac } U$. It is immediate from (4.C) that $T \geq U \geq T$ implies that $T \cong U$.

On the other hand, for a basic tilting Λ -module T and an indecomposable direct summand T_i of T , there exists at most one basic tilting Λ -module $\mu_i(T) = (T/T_i) \oplus T_i^*$ such that $T_i \not\cong T_i^*$ (cf. [RS]). We call $\mu_i(T)$ a *tilting mutation* of T . In this case, we have either an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow T_i \xrightarrow{f} T' \rightarrow T_i^* \rightarrow 0$$

with a minimal left $(\text{add } T/T_i)$ -approximation f , or an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow T_i^* \rightarrow T' \xrightarrow{g} T_i \rightarrow 0$$

with a minimal right $(\text{add } T/T_i)$ -approximation g . We have $T > \mu_i(T)$ in the former case, and $T < \mu_i(T)$ in the latter case. Conversely T_i^* obtained from one of the above sequences gives $\mu_i(T)$ if T_i^* has projective dimension at most one (see e.g. [IR, 5.2]).

We denote by $\text{EG}(\text{tilt } \Lambda)$ the *exchange graph* of tilting Λ -modules, i.e. the set of vertices is $\text{tilt } \Lambda$ and we draw an edge between T and $\mu_i(T)$ for all $T \in \text{tilt } \Lambda$ and i such that $\mu_i(T)$ exists.

We prepare the following results.

Proposition 4.4. *Assume that $T, U \in \text{tilt } \Lambda$ satisfies $T > U$.*

- (1) *There exists an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow T'' \rightarrow T' \rightarrow U \rightarrow 0$ with $T', T'' \in \text{add } T$ and $\text{add } T' \cap \text{add } T'' = 0$.*
- (2) *There exists an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow T \rightarrow U' \rightarrow U'' \rightarrow 0$ with $U', U'' \in \text{add } U$ and $\text{add } U' \cap \text{add } U'' = 0$.*
- (3) *There exists a tilting mutation T' of T such that $T > T' \geq U$.*
- (4) *There exists a tilting mutation U' of U such that $T \geq U' > U$.*

Proof. Although these results follows easily from [AI], we give a direct proof for the convenience of the reader.

(1) Applying (4.B) to $X := U$, we have an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow Y \rightarrow T' \rightarrow U \rightarrow 0$ with $T' \in \text{add } T$ and $Y \in \text{Fac } T$. Applying $\text{Ext}_\Lambda^1(-, \text{Fac } T)$, we have an exact sequence $0 = \text{Ext}_\Lambda^1(T', \text{Fac } T) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_\Lambda^1(Y, \text{Fac } T) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_\Lambda^2(U, \text{Fac } T) = 0$ since $\text{proj.dim}_\Lambda U \leq 1$. Thus $\text{Ext}_\Lambda^1(Y, \text{Fac } T) = 0$ holds and we have $Y \in \text{add } T$ by (4.C). Replacing the map $T' \rightarrow U$ by a minimal right $(\text{add } T)$ -approximation gives the last statement (see e.g. [AI, 2.25]).

(2) We regard $\text{Ext}_\Lambda^1(U, T)$ as an $\text{End}_\Lambda(U)$ -module. Take a surjective map $f : \text{Hom}_\Lambda(U, U'') \rightarrow \text{Ext}_\Lambda^1(U, T)$ of $\text{End}_\Lambda(U)$ -modules with $U'' \in \text{add } U$, then this gives an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow T \rightarrow X \rightarrow U'' \rightarrow 0. \quad (4.D)$$

Applying $\text{Hom}_\Lambda(U, -)$ to (4.D), we have an exact sequence

$$\text{Hom}_\Lambda(U, U'') \xrightarrow{f} \text{Ext}_\Lambda^1(U, T) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_\Lambda^1(U, X) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_\Lambda^1(U, U'') = 0$$

which shows $\text{Ext}_\Lambda^1(U, X) = 0$ and hence $X \in \text{Fac } U$ by (4.A). Applying $\text{Ext}_\Lambda^1(-, \text{Fac } U)$ to (4.D), we have $\text{Ext}_\Lambda^1(X, \text{Fac } U) = 0$. Thus $X \in \text{add } U$ by (4.C). By a similar argument as in (1), the last statement also follows.

(3) Take an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow T'' \xrightarrow{b} T' \xrightarrow{a} U \rightarrow 0$ from (1). Since $T > U$, we have $T'' \neq 0$. Take an indecomposable direct summand T_i of T'' , and let $\iota : T_i \rightarrow T''$ be the inclusion. Let $f : T_i \rightarrow V$ be a minimal left $(\text{add } T/T_i)$ -approximation of T_i . Since T' and T'' have no non-zero common direct summands, $T' \in \text{add } T/T_i$ holds, and ιb factors through f . Hence f has to be injective, and so it only remains to prove $\text{Cok } f$ has projective dimension at most one. Since we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & T_i & \xrightarrow{f} & V & \longrightarrow & \text{Cok } f \rightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow \iota & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & T'' & \xrightarrow{b} & T' & \xrightarrow{a} & U \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

of exact sequences, we have an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow V \oplus (T''/T_i) \rightarrow \text{Cok } f \oplus T' \rightarrow U \rightarrow 0,$$

which immediately implies $\text{proj.dim}_\Lambda \text{Cok } f \leq 1$.

The proof of (4) is simpler. \square

The following comparison between MM mutation and tilting mutation is important.

Lemma 4.5. *Let $M = R \oplus (\bigoplus_{i \in I} M_i) \in \text{MMG } R$.*

- (1) *If $\mu_i(M) \not\cong M$, then $F(\mu_i(M)) = \mu_i(F(M))$.*
- (2) *If $\mu_i(F(M))$ exists and belongs to $\text{ref } \Lambda$, then $\mu_i(M) \not\cong M$ and $F(\mu_i(M)) = \mu_i(F(M))$.*

Proof. (1) Since M and $\mu_i(M)$ differ at only the i -th indecomposable summand, so do $F(M)$ and $F(\mu_i(M))$. Thus $\mu_i(F(M)) = F(\mu_i(M))$ holds by definition of tilting mutation. (2) Assume that $\mu_i(F(M)) := F(M/M_i) \oplus X$ belongs to $\text{ref } \Lambda$. Then we have either an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow F(M_i) \xrightarrow{f} F(M') \xrightarrow{g} X \rightarrow 0 \quad (4.E)$$

with a minimal left $\text{add } F(M/M_i)$ -approximation f , or an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow X \xrightarrow{f} F(M') \xrightarrow{g} F(M_i) \rightarrow 0 \quad (4.F)$$

with a minimal right $\text{add } F(M/M_i)$ -approximation g .

We consider the case when the sequence (4.E) exists. Since $F: \text{ref } R \rightarrow \text{ref } \Lambda$ is an equivalence and X is reflexive by our assumption, there exists $Y \in \text{ref } R$ and a complex

$$0 \rightarrow M_i \xrightarrow{a} M' \xrightarrow{b} Y \rightarrow 0 \quad (4.G)$$

of R -modules for which $F(4.E) = (4.G)$. Since the image of (4.E) by the functor $F = \text{Hom}_R(M_0, -)$ is the exact sequence (4.G) and M_0 is a generator, the sequence (4.E) must also be exact. Since $F: \text{ref } R \rightarrow \text{ref } \Lambda$ is an equivalence, a has to be a minimal left $(\text{add } M/M_i)$ -approximation of M_i . Thus $\mu_i(M) = (M/M_i) \oplus Y$ and we have $F(\mu_i(M)) = \mu_i(F(M))$. Since the tilting mutation $\mu_i(F(M))$ is never isomorphic to $F(M)$ by the partial order, we have $\mu_i(M) \not\cong M$.

The same argument works when the sequence (4.F) exists. \square

Now we denote by S the subset of $\text{tilt } \Lambda$ consisting of tilting Λ -modules which belongs to $\text{ref } \Lambda$ and have $F(R)$ as a direct summand. By [IW1, 1.19] the following observation is clear.

Proposition 4.6. *F gives an injective map $F: \text{MMG } R \rightarrow S$.*

We need the following property of S with respect to the partial order on $\text{tilt } \Lambda$.

Lemma 4.7. *If $T \in \text{tilt } \Lambda$ and $U \in S$ satisfies $T \geq U$, then $T \in S$.*

Proof. Since $T \geq U$, by 4.4(1) and (2), there exists exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow T \rightarrow U^0 \rightarrow U^1 \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{and} \quad 0 \rightarrow T_1 \rightarrow T_0 \rightarrow U \rightarrow 0$$

with $U^i \in \text{add } U$ and $T_i \in \text{add } T$ for $i = 0, 1$. Since U^i is a reflexive R -module, so is T by the first sequence. Since $F(R) \in \text{add } U$ and $F(R)$ is a projective Λ -module, we have $F(R) \in \text{add } T$ from the second sequence. Thus we have $T \in S$. \square

We denote by $\text{EG}(S)$ the full subgraph of $\text{EG}(\text{tilt } \Lambda)$ with the set S of vertices. The following is a main step in the proof.

Proposition 4.8. *Let C be a connected component of $\text{EG}(\text{MMG } R)$. Then $F(C)$ is a connected component of $\text{EG}(S)$.*

Proof. By 4.5(1), $F(C)$ is contained in some connected component of $\text{EG}(S)$. Thus we only have to show that if two vertices T and U ($T \neq U$) in $\text{EG}(S)$ are connected by an edge and $T \in F(C)$, then $U \in F(C)$. Now T has a direct summand $F(R)$, so we can write $T = F(M)$ with $M = R \oplus (\bigoplus_{i \in I} M_i) \in C$. Since U has a direct summand $F(R)$, we have $U = \mu_i(T)$ for some $i \in I$. But U belongs to $\text{ref } \Lambda$, so $U = F(\mu_i(M))$ by 4.5(2). Since $\mu_i(M) \in C$, we have $U \in F(C)$, and so the assertion follows. \square

The following simple criterion for connectedness of $\text{EG}(S)$ generalizes [HU, 2.2].

Proposition 4.9. *Suppose that S is a subset of $\text{tilt } \Lambda$ that satisfies the property: if $T \in \text{tilt } \Lambda$ and $U \in S$ satisfies $T \geq U$, then $T \in S$. Then whenever $\text{EG}(S)$ has a finite connected component C , necessarily $\text{EG}(S) = C$.*

Proof. We can assume that C is non-empty. Fix $T \in C$. Since $\Lambda \geq T$, we have $\Lambda \in S$. Applying 4.4(3) repeatedly, we have a sequence

$$T = T_0 < T_1 < T_2 < \dots$$

such that T_{i+1} is a tilting mutation of T_i for all i . This sequence has to be finite since each T_i belongs to S by 4.7 and hence belongs to the finite connected component C . Thus $T_\ell = \Lambda$ holds for some ℓ , and in particular Λ belongs to C .

Now fix any $U \in S$. Applying 4.4(4) repeatedly, we have a sequence

$$\Lambda = V_0 > V_1 > V_2 > \dots$$

such that V_{i+1} is a tilting mutation of V_i and $V_i \geq U$ for all i . This sequence has to be finite since each V_i belongs to S by 4.7 and hence belongs to the finite connected component C . Thus $V_m = U$ holds for some m , and in particular U belongs to C . Hence we have $\text{EG}(S) = C$. \square

Now we are ready to prove 4.3.

Proof. We know that $F(C)$ is a finite connected component of $\text{EG}(S)$ by 4.8. Applying 4.7 and 4.9 gives $F(C) = \text{EG}(S)$. Since $F: \text{MMG } R \rightarrow S$ is injective by 4.6, it follows that $C = \text{EG}(\text{MMG } R)$. \square

5. COMPLETE LOCAL cA_n SINGULARITIES

In this subsection we fix notation for complete local cA_n singularities, as they will be used throughout. We work over an arbitrary field k , let $S = k[[x, y]]$ be a formal power series ring and fix $f \in (x, y)$. Let

$$R := S[[u, v]]/(f(x, y) - uv)$$

and $f = f_1 \dots f_n$ be a factorization into prime elements of S . For any subset $I \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\}$ set $I^c = \{1, \dots, n\} \setminus I$ and denote

$$f_I := \prod_{i \in I} f_i \quad \text{and} \quad T_I := (u, f_I)$$

where T_I is an ideal of R of generated by u and f_I . Since we have the equality

$$(u, f_I) = (v, f_{I^c})u f_{I^c}^{-1}, \quad (5.A)$$

we have $T_I \cong (v, f_{I^c})$. For a collection of subsets $\emptyset \subsetneq I_1 \subsetneq I_2 \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq I_m \subsetneq \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, we say that $\mathcal{F} = (I_1, \dots, I_m)$ is a *flag in the set* $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$. We say that the flag \mathcal{F} is *maximal* if $n = m + 1$. Given a flag $\mathcal{F} = (I_1, \dots, I_m)$, we define

$$T^{\mathcal{F}} := R \oplus \left(\bigoplus_{j=1}^m T_{I_j} \right).$$

So as to match our notation with [BIKR] and [DH], we can (and do) identify maximal flags with elements of the symmetric group \mathfrak{S}_n . Hence we regard each $\omega \in \mathfrak{S}_n$ as the maximal flag

$$\{\omega(1)\} \subset \{\omega(1), \omega(2)\} \subset \dots \subset \{\omega(1), \dots, \omega(n-1)\}.$$

We denote

$$T^{\omega} := R \oplus \left(\bigoplus_{j=1}^{n-1} T_{\{\omega(1), \dots, \omega(j)\}} \right)$$

5.1. MM Generators and CT Modules. The aim of this subsection is to use CY reduction to help to prove the following result.

Theorem 5.1. *With the setup as above,*

- (1) *The basic modifying generators of R are precisely $T^{\mathcal{F}}$, where \mathcal{F} is a flag in $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$.*
- (2) *The basic MM generators of R are precisely T^{ω} , where $\omega \in \mathfrak{S}_n$.*
- (3) *R has a CT module if and only if $f_i \notin \mathfrak{m}^2$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n$. In this case, the basic CT R -modules are precisely T^{ω} , where $\omega \in \mathfrak{S}_n$.*

The following is an immediate application.

Corollary 5.2. *Grouping together terms in the decomposition of f , write $f = f_1^{a_1} \dots f_t^{a_t}$ for some distinct prime elements f_i , and some $a_i \in \mathbb{N}$. Then R has precisely $\frac{(a_1 + \dots + a_t)!}{a_1! \dots a_t!}$ basic MM generators.*

Proof. All basic MM generators have the form T^{ω} for some $\omega \in \mathfrak{S}_{a_1 + \dots + a_t}$ by 5.1. Accounting for the repetitions, there are precisely $\frac{(a_1 + \dots + a_t)!}{a_1! \dots a_t!}$ of these. \square

The strategy of proof of 5.1 is to use Knörrer periodicity, the CY reduction prepared in §2, together with the MM mutation from §4. Let us start with the following observation.

Lemma 5.3. *$(u, f_I) \in \text{CM } R$ for any subset I of $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$.*

Proof. This is clear since (u, f_I) arises from the matrix factorization

$$R^2 \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} -f_{I^c} & u \\ v & -f_I \end{pmatrix}} R^2 \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} f_I & u \\ v & f_{I^c} \end{pmatrix}} R^2 \rightarrow (u, f_I) \rightarrow 0.$$

\square

We also need the following simple calculations.

Lemma 5.4. *For any decomposition $f = abc$ with $a, b, c \in S$, we have isomorphisms*

- (1) $(u, b) \cong \text{Hom}_R((u, a), (u, ab)), r \mapsto (\cdot r)$.
- (2) $(u, ac)u^{-1} \cong \text{Hom}_R((u, ab), (u, a)), r \mapsto (\cdot r)$, where $(u, ac)u^{-1}$ is a fractional ideal of R generated by 1 and acu^{-1} .

Proof. Let I and I' be non-zero ideals of R . Since R is a domain, we have an isomorphism $\{q \in Q \mid Iq \subseteq I'\} \cong \text{Hom}_R(I, I'), q \mapsto (\cdot q)$ for the quotient field Q of R .

(1) Clearly we have $(u, b) \subseteq \{q \in Q \mid (u, a)q \subseteq (u, ab)\}$. Conversely, any element q belonging to the right hand side is certainly contained in $\{q \in Q \mid (u, a)q \subseteq (u, a)\}$ which equals R since R is normal. Thus it remains to show that if $r \in R$ satisfies $(u, a)r \subseteq (u, ab)$, then $r \in (u, b)$.

View such an $r \in R$ as an element of $S[[u, v]]$, then since $ar \in (u, ab)$ we can write $ar = up + abq$ in R for some $p, q \in S[[u, v]]$. Since $f - uv$ is contained in the $S[[u, v]]$ -ideal (u, ab) , we still have $ar = up + abq$ in $S[[u, v]]$ for some $p, q \in S[[u, v]]$. Then $a(r - bq) = up$, so since a and u have no common factors, we have $r - bq \in (u)$. Thus $r \in (u, b)$.

(2) By (5.A), we have

$$\text{Hom}_R((u, ab), (u, a)) = \text{Hom}_R((v, c)uc^{-1}, (v, bc)u(bc)^{-1}) = \text{Hom}_R((v, c), (v, bc))b^{-1},$$

which equals $(v, b)b^{-1} = (u, ac)u^{-1}$ by (1). \square

Immediately we have the following consequence.

Proposition 5.5. $T^{\mathcal{F}}$ is a modifying R -module for any flag \mathcal{F} in the set $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$.

Next we show that $T^{\mathcal{F}}$ is an MM R -module if \mathcal{F} is maximal (5.11). For this, we need Knörrer periodicity. Let

$$R^b := S/(f),$$

then there is a triangle equivalence

$$K : \underline{\text{CM}} R^b \xrightarrow{\sim} \underline{\text{CM}} R$$

called *Knörrer periodicity* (valid for any field k by [S, 3.1]) which is defined as follows [Y]: For any $X \in \underline{\text{CM}} R^b$, we have a free resolution

$$R^{b \oplus n} \xrightarrow{B} R^{b \oplus n} \xrightarrow{A} R^{b \oplus n} \rightarrow X \rightarrow 0$$

where A and B are $n \times n$ matrices over S satisfying $AB = fI_n = BA$. Then $K(X)$ is defined by the following exact sequence:

$$R^{\oplus 2n} \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} B & -u \\ -v & A \end{pmatrix}} R^{\oplus 2n} \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} A & u \\ v & B \end{pmatrix}} R^{\oplus 2n} \rightarrow K(X) \rightarrow 0.$$

For any subset $I \subseteq \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, and any flag $\mathcal{F} = (I_1, \dots, I_m)$ in the set $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, we define

$$S_I := S/(f_I) \cong R^b/(f_I) \quad \text{and} \quad S^{\mathcal{F}} := R^b \oplus \left(\bigoplus_{j=1}^m S_{I_j} \right).$$

Again we identify maximal flags with elements of the symmetric group, and so for $\omega \in \mathfrak{S}_n$ we set $S^{\omega} := \bigoplus_{j=1}^n S_{\{\omega(1), \dots, \omega(j)\}}$. The following is immediate:

Lemma 5.6. (1) $K(S^{\mathcal{F}}) \cong T^{\mathcal{F}}$ for any flag \mathcal{F} in the set $\{1, \dots, n\}$.

(2) $K(S^{\omega}) \cong T^{\omega}$ for any $\omega \in \mathfrak{S}_n$.

The following is the key step.

Proposition 5.7. *Given a flag $\mathcal{F} = (I_1, \dots, I_m)$, we have a triangle equivalence*

$$(\underline{\text{CM}} R)_{T^{\mathcal{F}}} \simeq \bigoplus_{i=1}^{m+1} \underline{\text{CM}} \left(\frac{k[[x, y, u, v]]}{(f_{I^i \setminus I^{i-1}} - uv)} \right),$$

where by convention $I_0 := \emptyset$ and $I_{m+1} := \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$.

Proof. Since the equivalence $K : \underline{\mathbf{CM}} R^b \simeq \underline{\mathbf{CM}} R$ sends $T^{\mathcal{F}}$ to $S^{\mathcal{F}}$ by 5.6, we only have to calculate the CY reduction of $\underline{\mathbf{CM}} R^b$ with respect to $S^{\mathcal{F}}$. Applying 3.8 repeatedly, it is triangle equivalent to $\bigoplus_{i=1}^{m+1} \underline{\mathbf{CM}}(S/(f_{I^i \setminus I^{i-1}}))$. Applying Knörrer periodicity to each factor again, we have the result. \square

It is known that under certain assumptions on the base field k , $[k] = 0$ (and so $[R^b] = [\mathfrak{m}]$) in the Grothendieck group $K_0(\text{mod } R^b)$. However, since we do not have any assumptions on the field k , below we require the following technical observation.

Lemma 5.8. *Let $\mathfrak{m} = (x, y)$ be the maximal ideal of R^b . Then $[K(\mathfrak{m})] = 2[R]$ in $K_0(\text{mod } R)/\langle [X] \mid \dim_R X \leq 1 \rangle$.*

Proof. Since $f \in \mathfrak{m}$, by changing variables if necessary, we can assume that f is not a multiple of y . Then we can find $g, h \in k[[x, y]]$ such that $f = xg + yh$ and $g(x, 0) \neq 0$. Now a projective presentation of \mathfrak{m} is given by

$$R^{b \oplus 2} \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} x & -h \\ y & g \end{pmatrix}} R^{b \oplus 2} \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} g & h \\ -y & x \end{pmatrix}} R^{b \oplus 2} \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}} \mathfrak{m} \rightarrow 0$$

and thus a projective presentation of $K(\mathfrak{m})$ is given by

$$R^{\oplus 4} \xrightarrow{A} R^{\oplus 4} \xrightarrow{B} R^{\oplus 4} \rightarrow K(\mathfrak{m}) \rightarrow 0.$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} x & -h & -u & 0 \\ y & g & 0 & -u \\ -v & 0 & g & h \\ 0 & -v & -y & x \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} g & h & u & 0 \\ -y & x & 0 & u \\ v & 0 & x & -h \\ 0 & v & y & g \end{pmatrix}$$

We claim that the sequence

$$0 \rightarrow K(\mathfrak{m}) \rightarrow R^{\oplus 4} \xrightarrow{d_3=B} R^{\oplus 4} \xrightarrow{d_2=\begin{pmatrix} x & -h & -u \\ y & g & 0 \\ -v & 0 & g \\ 0 & -v & -y \end{pmatrix}} R^{\oplus 3} \xrightarrow{d_1=\begin{pmatrix} g \\ -y \\ v \end{pmatrix}} R \rightarrow C \rightarrow 0 \quad (5.B)$$

is exact for $C := R/(g, y, v)$. We first show that $\ker d_2 = \text{Im } d_3$. For the i -th column A_i of A , we have a linear relation $A_4 = -(h/v)A_1 - (x/v)A_2$ over the quotient field Q of R . Thus we have $\ker(Q^{\oplus 4} \xrightarrow{Q \otimes_R d_2} Q^{\oplus 3}) = \ker(Q^{\oplus 4} \xrightarrow{Q \otimes_R A} Q^{\oplus 4})$ and hence

$$\ker d_2 = R^{\oplus 4} \cap \ker(Q^{\oplus 4} \xrightarrow{Q \otimes_R d_2} Q^{\oplus 3}) = R^{\oplus 4} \cap \ker(Q^{\oplus 4} \xrightarrow{Q \otimes_R A} Q^{\oplus 4}) = \ker A = \text{Im } d_3.$$

We next show that $\ker d_1 = \text{Im } d_2$. The regular sequence (g, y, v) on $S[[u, v]]$ gives an exact sequence

$$S[[u, v]]^{\oplus 3} \xrightarrow{e_2=\begin{pmatrix} y & g & 0 \\ -v & 0 & g \\ 0 & -v & -y \end{pmatrix}} S[[u, v]]^{\oplus 3} \xrightarrow{e_1=\begin{pmatrix} g \\ -y \\ v \end{pmatrix}} S[[u, v]].$$

Assume that the image $(a, b, c) \in R^{\oplus 3}$ of $(a, b, c) \in S[[u, v]]^{\oplus 3}$ satisfies $d_1(a, b, c) = 0$. Then $e_1(a, b, c) = (f - uv)s$ holds for some $s \in S[[u, v]]$, which implies $e_1(a - sx, b + sh, c + su) = 0$. Thus there exists $(a', b', c') \in S[[u, v]]^{\oplus 3}$ such that $(a - sx, b + sh, c + su) = e_2(a', b', c')$. This implies $(a, b, c) = d_2(s, a', b', c')$, which shows the assertion.

Hence (5.B) is exact, thus $[K(\mathfrak{m})] = 2[R] + [C]$ holds. Since $C = k[[x, u]]/(g(x, 0))$ and $g(x, 0) \neq 0$, we have $\dim_R C \leq 1$ and so the result follows. \square

Now to show that $T^{\mathcal{F}}$ is an MM R -module for any maximal flag \mathcal{F} , we need to first understand the case when f is irreducible. The following extends [DH, 4.3] by removing field restrictions.

Proposition 5.9. (1) $\text{Cl}(R)$ is generated by $[(u, f_1)], \dots, [(u, f_n)]$.
 (2) Assume that f is irreducible (i.e. $n = 1$). Then

- (a) R is factorial.
- (b) Any modifying R -module is free.

Proof. (1) By dévissage, R^b , \mathfrak{m} and the factors $S/(f_1), \dots, S/(f_t)$ of the minimal primes generate $K_0(\text{mod } R^b)$. There are isomorphisms

$$K_0(\text{mod } R^b)/\langle [R^b] \rangle \simeq K_0(\underline{\mathbf{CM}} R^b) \xrightarrow{K} K_0(\underline{\mathbf{CM}} R) \simeq K_0(\text{mod } R)/\langle [R] \rangle,$$

thus $K_0(\text{mod } R)$ is generated by $[R]$, $[K(\mathfrak{m})]$ and $[K(R^b/(f_i))] = [(u, f_i)]$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$. Now by [Bo, VII.4.7], there is an isomorphism

$$\mathbb{Z} \oplus \text{Cl}(R) = K_0(\text{mod } R) / \langle [X] \mid \dim_R X \leq 1 \rangle,$$

which implies

$$\text{Cl}(R) = K_0(\text{mod } R) / \langle [R], [X] \mid \dim_R X \leq 1 \rangle.$$

Thus by 5.8, it follows that $\text{Cl}(R)$ is generated by $[(u, f_i)]$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$.

(2) R is factorial by (1), since $(u, f) \cong R$. The assertion (b) follows from factoriality of R and Dao's result [D, 3.1(1)] (see also [IW2, 2.10]). \square

Remark 5.10. It is possible to give another proof of 5.9(2)(b) by appealing instead to a result by Huneke–Wiegand [HW, 3.7]. If f is irreducible then R^b is a one-dimensional domain, so necessarily it is an isolated singularity and thus $\text{CM } R^b$ is Hom-finite. By Knörrer periodicity, $\text{CM } R$ is Hom-finite, so R is an isolated singularity. Thus by [IW2, 2.9(2) \Leftrightarrow (3)], to prove 5.9(2)(b) it is enough to show that any $M \in \text{CM } R^b$ satisfying $\text{Ext}_{R^b}^1(M, M) = 0$ is free. Now we have

$$\text{Ext}_{R^b}^1(\text{Tr } M, M^*) = \underline{\text{Hom}}_{R^b}(M^*[2], M^*[1]) = \underline{\text{Hom}}_{R^b}(M[1], M[2]) = \text{Ext}_{R^b}^1(M, M) = 0,$$

so the exact sequence [AB]

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{R^b}^1(\text{Tr } M, M^*) \rightarrow M \otimes_{R^b} M^* \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{R^b}(M^*, M^*) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{R^b}^2(\text{Tr } M, M^*) \rightarrow 0$$

shows that $M \otimes_{R^b} M^* \in \text{CM } R^b$. Since R^b is a domain, $M \in \text{CM } R^b$ has constant rank, hence since R^b is a hypersurface, [HW, 3.7] implies that M is free.

Corollary 5.11. (1) T^ω is an MM generator of R for all $\omega \in S_n$.

(2) T^ω is a CT R -module if and only if $f_i \notin (x, y)^2$ for all i .

Proof. (1) By 5.7 and 5.9(2)(b), every modifying object in $(\text{CM } R)_{T^\omega}$ is zero. Thus the assertion follows from 2.10.

(2) By 2.10, T^ω is a CT R -module if and only if $(\text{CM } R)_{T^\omega} = 0$. By 5.7, this is equivalent to that $f_i \notin (x, y)^2$ for all i . \square

We now calculate the mutations $\mu_i(T^\omega)$ introduced in §4.

Lemma 5.12. For any decomposition $f = abcd$ with $a, b, c, d \in S$, we have an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow (u, ab) \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & c \end{pmatrix}} (u, b) \oplus (u, abc) \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} -c \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}} (u, bc) \rightarrow 0.$$

Proof. Clearly the sequence is a complex, and the right map is surjective and the left map is injective. We only have to show that the kernel of the right map is contained in the image of the left map, or equivalently $(uc, bc) \cap (u, abc) \subset (u, abc)$. Any element in the left hand side can be written as $ucp + bcq = ur + abcs$ for some p, q, r, s . It is enough to show $q \in (u, a)$. Since $R = S[[u, v]]/(f - uv)$, we have an equality $ucp + bcq = ur + abcs + (abcd - uv)t$ in $S[[u, v]]$ for some $p, q, r, s, t \in S[[u, v]]$. Thus we have $bc(q - as - adt) = u(r - vt - cp)$. Since $S[[u, v]]$ is factorial and bc and u have no common factors, we have $q - as - adt \in (u)$. Thus $q \in (u, a)$ as we required. \square

Lemma 5.13. With the assumptions in 5.12, assume that $g \in S$ is either a factor of b or has abc as a factor. Then

(1) The map $\text{Hom}_R((u, b) \oplus (u, abc), (u, g)) \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & c \end{pmatrix}} \text{Hom}_R((u, ab), (u, g))$ is surjective.

(2) The map $\text{Hom}_R((u, g), (u, b) \oplus (u, abc)) \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} -c \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}} \text{Hom}_R((u, g), (u, bc))$ is surjective.

Proof. (1) Assume that g has abc as a factor. Using the isomorphisms in 5.4, the map is given by $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & c \end{pmatrix} : (u, b^{-1}g) \oplus (u, (abc)^{-1}g) \rightarrow (u, (ab)^{-1}g)$, which is clearly surjective. All other cases can be checked similarly. \square

Recall that T^ω is given by $R \oplus (u, f_{\omega(1)}) \oplus (u, f_{\omega(1)}f_{\omega(2)}) \oplus \dots \oplus (u, f_{\omega(1)} \dots f_{\omega(n-1)})$. Let $s_i := (i \ i+1)$ be a permutation in \mathfrak{S}_n .

Lemma 5.14. The MM mutation $\mu_i(T^\omega)$ of T^ω with respect to the summand $(u, f_{\omega(1)} \dots f_{\omega(i)})$ is $T^{\omega s_i}$.

Proof. We only have to consider the case $\omega = \text{id}$. By 5.12, the sequence

$$0 \rightarrow (u, f_1 \dots f_i) \rightarrow (u, f_1 \dots f_{i-1}) \oplus (u, f_1 \dots f_{i+1}) \rightarrow (u, f_1 \dots f_{i-1} \widehat{f_i} f_{i+1}) \rightarrow 0$$

is exact. By 5.13, the left map is a minimal left $(\text{add } T^\omega / (u, f_1 \dots f_i))$ -approximation. Thus we have

$$\mu_i(T^\omega) = \left(\frac{T^\omega}{(u, f_1 \dots f_i)} \right) \oplus (u, f_1 \dots f_{i-1} \widehat{f_i} f_{i+1}) = T^{\omega s_i}$$

as required. \square

We consider mutations at non-indecomposable summands later in §5.4. Now we are ready to prove 5.1.

Proof. (2) It is shown in 5.11(1) that T^ω for any $\omega \in \mathfrak{S}_n$ is an MM generator of R . We need to show that there are no more. By 5.14, the MM generators T^ω for all $\omega \in \mathfrak{S}_n$ forms a finite connected component in $\text{MMG } R$. By 4.3, they give all MM generators of R .

(1) Since $\dim R = 3$, every modifying generator is a summand of an MM generator [IW1, 4.18]. Hence (1) is immediate from (2).

(3) The first assertion follows from 5.11(2). Since $\dim R = 3$, if there exists a CT R -module, then CT R -modules are precisely the MM generators of R [IW1, 5.11(2)]. Thus the second assertion follows from (2). \square

Recall that the *length* $\ell(w)$ of an element $w \in \mathfrak{S}_n$ is the minimal number k for each expression $w = s_{i_1} \dots s_{i_k}$. The *weak order* on \mathfrak{S}_n is defined as follows: $w \leq w'$ if and only if $\ell(w') = \ell(w) + \ell(w^{-1}w')$.

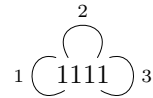
Theorem 5.15. *With the setup as above, assume that R is an isolated singularity, or equivalently $(f_i) \neq (f_j)$ as ideals of S for any $i \neq j$.*

- (1) *The map $\mathfrak{S}_n \rightarrow \text{MMG } R$, $\omega \mapsto T^\omega$ is bijective.*
- (2) *The exchange graph $\text{EG}(\text{MMG } R)$ is isomorphic to the Hasse graph of the partially ordered set \mathfrak{S}_n with respect to the weak order.*

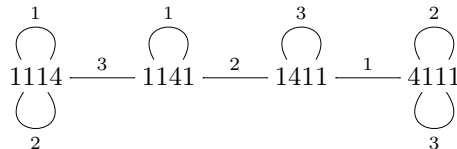
Proof. (1) By assumption, two subsets I and I' of $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ satisfies $T_I \cong T_{I'}$ if and only if $I = I'$. Thus two elements ω and ω' in \mathfrak{S}_n satisfies $T^\omega \cong T^{\omega'}$ if and only if $\omega = \omega'$. (2) By 5.14, the edges in $\text{EG}(\text{MMG } R)$ connect ω and ωs_i for any $\omega \in \mathfrak{S}_n$ and $1 \leq i \leq n-1$. This is nothing but the Hasse graph of \mathfrak{S}_n . \square

Example 5.16. We give examples for $n = 4$.

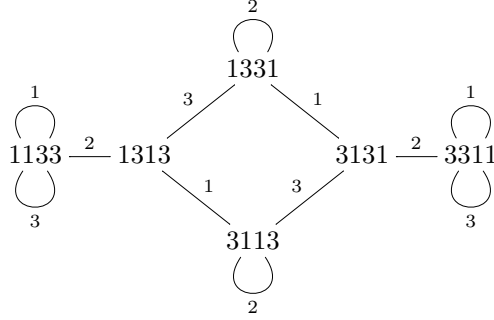
- (1) If $(f_1) = (f_2) = (f_3) = (f_4)$, then $\text{EG}(\text{MMG } R)$ is the following:



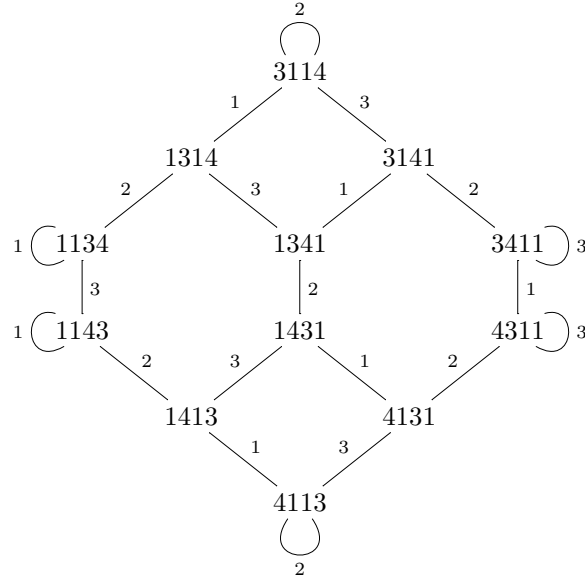
- (2) If $(f_1) = (f_2) = (f_3) \neq (f_4)$, then $\text{EG}(\text{MMG } R)$ is the following:



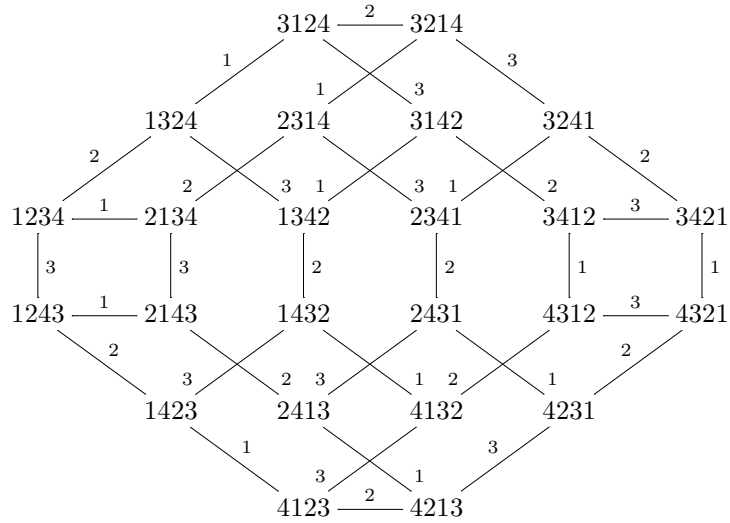
(3) If $(f_1) = (f_2) \neq (f_3) = (f_4)$, then $\text{EG}(\text{MMG } R)$ is the following:



(4) If $(f_1) = (f_2)$, (f_3) and (f_4) are different, then $\text{EG}(\text{MMG } R)$ is the following:

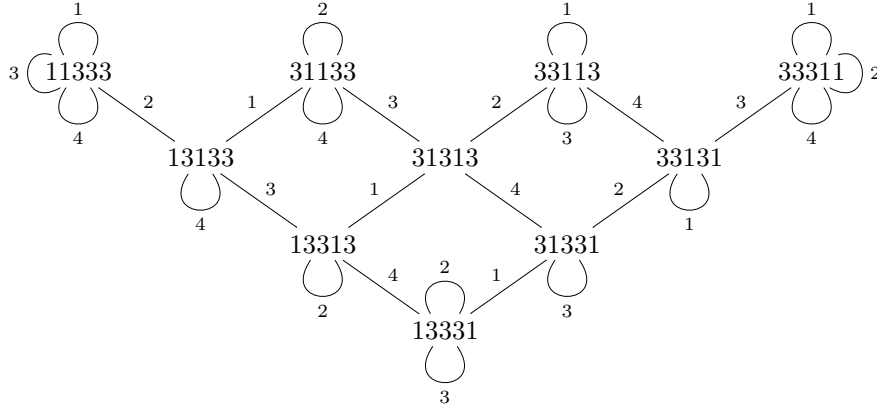


(5) If $(f_i) \neq (f_j)$ for all $i \neq j$, then $\text{EG}(\text{MMG } R)$ is the following:



There is a geometric interpretation of all these examples in terms of curves; for example the following will be given a geometric interpretation in [5.39](#).

Example 5.17. Let $n = 5$. If $(f_1) = (f_2) \neq (f_3) = (f_4) = (f_5)$, then $\text{EG}(\text{MMG } R)$ is the following:



5.2. The class group of R . In this section we give a complete description of the class group $\text{Cl}(R)$, which is independent of the base field k . This requires the following lemma. We denote by $\text{Ch}(R)$ the Chow group of R (see e.g. [R98]).

Lemma 5.18. (1) *There is an injective homomorphism $\text{Cl}(R) \rightarrow \text{Ch}(R)$ sending*

$$I \mapsto \sum_{\text{ht } \mathfrak{p}=1} \text{length}_{A_{\mathfrak{p}}}((R/I)_{\mathfrak{p}})[\mathfrak{p}].$$

(2) *Let $g, h \in k[[x, y]]$, and suppose that gh divides f . Then*

(a) $[(u, g)] + [(u, h)] = [(u, gh)]$ in $K_0(\text{mod } R)$.

(b) $((u, g) \otimes_R (u, h))^{**} \cong (u, gh)$.

(3) *If $f_1^{c_1} \dots f_t^{c_t}$ with each $c_i \geq 0$ is contained in the principal ideal (u) of R , then $c_i \geq a_i$ for all i .*

Proof. (1) See e.g. [R98, §1.2].

(2a) By 5.3, (u, gh) is a CM R -module of rank one. It follows that $(u, gh) \in \text{Cl}(R)$ and hence by (1) we only have to show that

$$\text{length}_{A_{\mathfrak{p}}}((R/(u, g))_{\mathfrak{p}}) + \text{length}_{A_{\mathfrak{p}}}((R/(u, h))_{\mathfrak{p}}) = \text{length}_{A_{\mathfrak{p}}}((R/(u, gh))_{\mathfrak{p}})$$

for all height one primes \mathfrak{p} . We know that $R/(u, g) = k[[x, y, v]]/(g)$, $R/(u, h) = k[[x, y, v]]/(h)$ and $R/(u, gh) = k[[x, y, v]]/(gh)$. Since we have an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow k[[x, y, v]]/(g) \xrightarrow{h} k[[x, y, v]]/(gh) \rightarrow k[[x, y, v]]/(h) \rightarrow 0,$$

the desired equality holds by localizing at \mathfrak{p} .

(2b) Follows immediately from (2a), since all terms in (2a) are CM of rank one, so can be viewed as elements of the class group.

(3) The element $f_1^{c_1} \dots f_t^{c_t}$ is zero in $R/(u, v) = k[[x, y]]/(f)$. Thus $f_1^{c_1} \dots f_t^{c_t}$ must be a multiple of f . \square

This allows us to describe the class group $\text{Cl}(R)$.

Theorem 5.19. *As above, $R := k[[x, y, u, v]]/(f - uv)$ and we write the decomposition into irreducibles $f = f_1^{a_1} \dots f_t^{a_t}$ with $a_i \geq 1$ and $(f_i) \neq (f_j)$ for all $i \neq j$. Then*

$$\text{Cl}(R) \cong \frac{\mathbb{Z}^t}{\langle (a_1, \dots, a_t) \rangle},$$

where $[(u, f_i)]$ corresponds to the element $(0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$.

Proof. Let $M_i := (u, f_i)$, then it follows from 5.9(1) that $[M_i]$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$ generate the class group. Moreover, by 5.18(2a), the relation $\sum_{i=1}^t a_i [M_i] = 0$ is satisfied.

We need to show that $\sum_{i=1}^t b_i [M_i] = 0$ implies that (b_1, \dots, b_t) is an integer multiple of (a_1, \dots, a_t) . To prove this, we can without loss of generality assume that $b_i \geq 0$ for all i , by if necessary adding a multiple of (a_1, \dots, a_t) to (b_1, \dots, b_t) . Throughout, we let I be the ideal of R given by

$$I := (u, f_1)^{b_1} \dots (u, f_t)^{b_t}.$$

(a) We claim that, if $b_i = 0$ for some i , then $(b_1, \dots, b_t) = (0, \dots, 0)$. Assume that $b_i \geq 0$ for all i , and $b_i = 0$ for some i . Then I^* is a free R -module since $[I^*] = -\sum_{i=1}^t b_i [M_i] = 0$. We identify I^* with the fractional ideal

$$I^* = \{x \in Q \mid xI \subset R\}$$

in the quotient field Q of R . Then I^* is generated by an element in Q . Since $1 \in I^*$, there exists $r \in R$ such that $I^* = R(1/r)$. Then we have $I \subset Rr$, which implies

$$(u, f_1)^{b_1} \dots (u, f_t)^{b_t} \subset (r, f - uv)$$

as ideals of $k[[x, y, u, v]]$. In particular, u^b for $b := b_1 + \dots + b_t$ and $F := f_1^{b_1} \dots f_t^{b_t}$ are contained in $(r, f - uv)$. Factoring by $u - f_i$ and $v - f/f_i$, we have that $f_i^{b_i}$ and F are contained in the principal ideal of $k[[x, y]]$ generated by $s := r|_{u=f_i, v=f/f_i}$. Since $f_i^{b_i}$ and F do not have a common factor by the assumption $b_i = 0$, we have that s is a unit in $k[[x, y]]$ and so it must have a constant term. Hence r must also have a constant term, thus r is a unit in $k[[x, y, u, v]]$, and so $I^* = R$.

Now let $g := \prod_{i=1}^t f_i^{\max\{a_i - b_i, 0\}}$. Then $(g/u)I \subset R$ since all generators of I except F are multiples of u , and moreover gF is a multiple of f , which equals uv . Hence $g/u \in I^* = R$ holds. Thus g is contained in the ideal (u) of R , and by 5.18(3) we have $(b_1, \dots, b_t) = (0, \dots, 0)$. Thus the claim (a) holds.

(b) We now prove the theorem. Without loss of generality, we can assume that $b_1/a_1 \geq b_i/a_i$ for all i . Then

$$(c_1, \dots, c_t) := b_1(a_1, \dots, a_t) - a_1(b_1, \dots, b_t)$$

satisfies $\sum_{i=1}^t c_i [M_i] = 0$, $c_1 = 0$ and $c_i \geq 0$ for all i . Applying (a) to (c_1, \dots, c_t) , we have $c_i = 0$ for all i , and so $(b_1, \dots, b_t) = \frac{b_1}{a_1}(a_1, \dots, a_t)$, which implies $\frac{b_1}{a_1} = \frac{b_i}{a_i}$ for all i . Now if $\frac{b_1}{a_1}$ is an integer we are done, otherwise by subtracting an integer multiple of (a_1, \dots, a_t) from (b_1, \dots, b_t) , we can assume $0 \leq b_1 < a_1$, from which necessarily $0 \leq b_i < a_i$ holds for all i . But then using 5.18(2b) repeatedly we see that

$$I^{**} \cong (u, f_1^{b_1} \dots f_t^{b_t}).$$

This is non-free except the case $(b_1, \dots, b_t) = (0, \dots, 0)$, by 5.18(3). \square

5.3. MM Modules. We keep the notations from previous sections, but we now set $k = \mathbb{C}$. The purpose of this section is to prove the following theorem, which extends 5.1 to cover non-generators.

Theorem 5.20. *Let $R = \mathbb{C}[[x, y, u, v]]/(f(x, y) - uv)$ as above, then the basic MM R -modules are precisely $(I \otimes_R T^\omega)^{**}$ for some $\omega \in \mathfrak{S}_n$ and some $I \in \text{Cl}(R)$.*

Together with the description of the class group from 5.19, this gives a full description of all MM R -modules. Before we prove 5.20, we give the following surprising corollary.

Corollary 5.21. *Let $R = \mathbb{C}[[x, y, u, v]]/(f(x, y) - uv)$ as above. Then*

- (1) *There are only finitely many algebras (up to Morita equivalence) in the derived equivalence class containing the MMAs of R .*
- (2) *There are only finitely many algebras (up to Morita equivalence) in the derived equivalence class containing the \mathbb{Q} -factorial terminalizations of $\text{Spec } R$.*

Proof. (1) Since R is a normal three-dimensional domain, MMAs are closed under derived equivalences [IW1, 4.8]. Thus we only have to show that there are only finitely many MMAs up to Morita equivalence. By 5.20 every MMA of R is Morita equivalent to $\text{End}_R((I \otimes_R T^\omega)^{**})$ for some $\omega \in \mathfrak{S}_n$ and some $I \in \text{Cl}(R)$. Since $\text{End}_R((I \otimes_R T^\omega)^{**}) \cong \text{End}_R(T^\omega)$, there are at most $n!$ possible algebras. Thus the result follows.

(2) By [IW2, 1.9] every \mathbb{Q} -factorial terminalization is derived equivalent to an MMA. Thus the assertion follows by (1). \square

The strategy to prove 5.20 is to use the following easy fact.

Lemma 5.22. *Let $M \in \text{ref } R$ be a modifying R -module. If M has a direct summand I whose rank is 1, then $M \cong (I \otimes_R N)^{**}$ for some modifying generator N of R .*

Proof. Let $N := \text{Hom}_R(I, M)$. Then clearly N is a generator of R and we have $M \cong (I \otimes_R N)^{**}$. Since $\text{End}_R(N) \cong \text{End}_R(M)$, we have that N is a modifying generator of R . \square

On the other hand, we require the following lemma.

Lemma 5.23. *Suppose that $k = \mathbb{C}$. Then for any modifying R -module M , we can choose a hyperplane section t satisfying the following two conditions.*

- (1) $R/(t)$ is an A_m singularity, where m is the degree of the lowest term of f minus one.
- (2) t acts on $E := \text{Ext}_R^1(M, M)$ as a non-zero-divisor.

Proof. Since R is a cA_m singularity (see e.g. [BIKR, 6.1(e)]), a generic hyperplane section t satisfies the condition (1). If t acts on E as a zero divisor, then t is contained in an associated prime ideal of E . But $\text{fl}_R E = 0$ by 1.5, so any associated prime ideal of E is necessarily non-maximal. Since E has only finitely many associated prime ideals, we can find a hyperplane t which is not contained in any associated prime ideal of E , and furthermore satisfies (1). \square

This gives the following result, which generalizes [VdB, A1] and [DH, 4.3].

Proposition 5.24. *Assume $k = \mathbb{C}$. Then any indecomposable modifying R -module has rank 1.*

Proof. Suppose that $M \in \text{ref } R$ is indecomposable and satisfies $\text{End}_R(M) \in \text{CM } R$. By 1.5 we have $\text{fl}_R \text{Ext}_R^1(M, M) = 0$. By 5.23 we can pick $t \in R$ such that $R_1 := R/(t) \cong k[[x, y, z]]/(x^2 + y^2 + z^m)$, and t acts on $\text{Ext}_R^1(M, M)$ as a non-zero-divisor. Denote $\Lambda := \text{End}_R(M)$, then applying $\text{Hom}_R(M, -)$ to the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow M \xrightarrow{t} M \rightarrow M/tM \rightarrow 0$$

yields

$$0 \rightarrow \Lambda \xrightarrow{t} \Lambda \rightarrow \text{Hom}_R(M, M/tM) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_R^1(M, M) \xrightarrow{t} \text{Ext}_R^1(M, M)$$

Since t acts on $\text{Ext}_R^1(M, M)$ as a non-zero-divisor, we have

$$\Lambda/t\Lambda \cong \text{Hom}_R(M, M/tM) \cong \text{End}_R(M/tM) = \text{End}_{R_1}(M/tM).$$

In particular $\text{End}_{R_1}(M/tM) \in \text{CM } R_1$, so by [AG, 4.1] we have

$$\Lambda/t\Lambda \cong \text{End}_{R_1}(M/tM) \cong \text{End}_{R_1}((M/tM)^{**})$$

with $(M/tM)^{**} \in \text{CM } R_1$. Since M is indecomposable, we have that $\Lambda = \text{End}_R(M)$ is a local ring. Thus $\Lambda/t\Lambda \cong \text{End}_{R_1}((M/tM)^{**})$ is also a local ring, and so $(M/tM)^{**}$ is indecomposable. Since R_1 is a simple surface singularity of type A_{m-1} , it is well-known (e.g. [Y]) that all indecomposable CM R_1 -modules have rank one. Thus we have $1 = \text{rk}_{R_1}((M/tM)^{**}) = \text{rk}_{R_1}(M/tM) = \text{rk}_R(M)$. \square

Now we are ready to prove 5.20.

Proof. 5.20 now follows immediately from 5.1, 5.22 and 5.24. \square

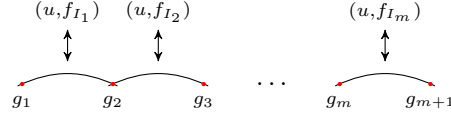
5.4. General MM Mutation. We once again work over a general field k . In order to extend 5.14 and describe mutation for non-maximal flags, it is combinatorially useful, given some (possibly non-maximal) flag $\mathcal{F} = (I_1, \dots, I_m)$ in the set $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, to assign to \mathcal{F} the following picture consisting of m curves:

$$\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{F}) := \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{C_1} \quad \xrightarrow{C_2} \quad \dots \quad \xrightarrow{C_m} \\ g_1 \quad g_2 \quad g_3 \quad \dots \quad g_m \quad g_{m+1} \end{array}$$

where $g_j := f_{I_j \setminus I_{j-1}}$ for all $1 \leq j \leq m+1$, where by convention $I_0 := \emptyset$ and $I_{m+1} := \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$.

If we denote $M_0 := R$ and $M_j := (u, f_{I_j}) = (u, \prod_{i=1}^j g_i)$, and set $T^{\mathcal{F}} := \bigoplus_{j=0}^m M_j$, then $T^{\mathcal{F}}$ is the modifying generator of R corresponding to \mathcal{F} . The correspondence between

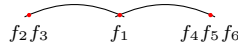
non-free summands of $T^{\mathcal{F}}$ and curves of $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{F})$ is as follows:



This gives us a combinatorial model to visualize mutation.

Remark 5.25. The combinatorial model $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{F})$ has geometric meaning when $k = \mathbb{C}$, since it is precisely the fibre above the origin of a certain partial crepant resolution, denoted $X^{\mathcal{F}}$ in [IW2, §5]. In the more general case of an arbitrary field (i.e. in the setting above), we do not know whether the derived equivalence with a geometric space holds, but it turns out that the combinatorial model is still useful.

Example 5.26. Consider $f = f_1 f_2 f_3 f_4 f_5 f_6$ with a flag $\mathcal{F} = (\{2, 3\} \subsetneq \{2, 3, 1\})$. Then \mathcal{F} corresponds to

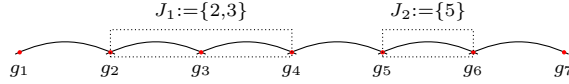


The corresponding $T^{\mathcal{F}}$ is $R \oplus (u, f_2 f_3) \oplus (u, f_1 f_2 f_3)$.

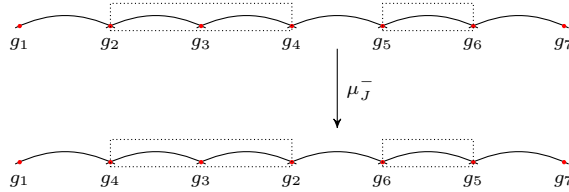
We are interested in mutations of non-free summands of $T^{\mathcal{F}}$, so since above such summands correspond to subsets of the curves, pick an arbitrary $\emptyset \neq J \subseteq \{1, \dots, m\}$. Now write J as a disjoint union of connected components:

Definition 5.27. A connected component of J is a collection of consecutive numbers from i_1 to i_2 inside $\{1, \dots, n\}$, each of which belongs to J , such that $i_1 - 1 \notin J$ and $i_2 + 1 \notin J$. We write $J = \coprod_{j=1}^t J_j$ as a disjoint union of connected components.

Geometrically, if say $m = 6$ and $J := \{2, 3, 5\}$ then we are simply bunching the curves corresponding to J into connected components as in the following picture:



The mutation operation acts on the set of modifying modules, hence on $T^{\mathcal{F}}$, and hence on the set of $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{F})$. Below (see 5.31) we will justify the following intuitive geometric picture:



where each connected component of J gets reflected. It is clear from this picture (and indeed we prove it in 5.31) that $\mu_J^-(M) = M$ if and only if J is componentwise symmetric.

Definition 5.28. For a given flag $\mathcal{F} = (I_1, \dots, I_m)$, associate the combinatorial picture $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{F})$ as above. For $\emptyset \neq J \subseteq \{1, \dots, m\}$, we define the J -reflection of $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{F})$ as follows: the number of curves remains the same, but the new position of the g 's is obtained from the positions in $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{F})$ by reflecting each connected component of J in the vertical axis.

We now build up to 5.31. To fix some convenient notation, we write $J = \coprod_{j=1}^t J_j$ and denote

$$J_j = \{l_j, l_j + 1, \dots, u_j - 1, u_j\}$$

to be the connected components of J , where l_j stands for lower bound and u_j stands for upper bound.

Lemma 5.29. Fix flag $\mathcal{F} = (I_1, \dots, I_m)$, and choose $\emptyset \neq J \subseteq \{1, \dots, m\}$. Write $J = \coprod_{j=1}^t J_j$ and consider one of the summands M_i of $T^{\mathcal{F}}$ which lies in J . Say M_i lives in

the component J_j , then the following sequence is exact

$$0 \rightarrow M_i \xrightarrow{\left(\text{inc} \prod_{a=i+1}^{u_j+1} g_a \right)} M_{l_j-1} \oplus M_{u_j+1} \xrightarrow{\left(\prod_{a=i+1}^{u_j+1} g_a \right) \begin{smallmatrix} - \\ \text{inc} \end{smallmatrix}} \left(u, \left(\prod_{b=1}^{l_j-1} g_b \right) \left(\prod_{a=i+1}^{u_j+1} g_a \right) \right) \rightarrow 0. \quad (5.C)$$

Proof. This is a special case of 5.12. \square

Lemma 5.30. *The dual short exact sequence of (5.C), namely*

$$0 \rightarrow \left(u, \left(\prod_{b=1}^{l_j-1} g_b \right) \left(\prod_{a=i+1}^{u_j+1} g_a \right) \right)^* \rightarrow M_{l_j-1}^* \oplus M_{u_j+1}^* \rightarrow M_i^* \rightarrow 0,$$

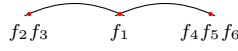
is a minimal right add $\frac{M_i^}{M_j^*}$ -approximation of M_i^* .*

Proof. This is a special case of 5.13. \square

Theorem 5.31. *Fix a flag $\mathcal{F} = (I_1, \dots, I_m)$, and associate to \mathcal{F} the module $T^{\mathcal{F}}$ and the combinatorial picture $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{F})$, as before. Choose $\emptyset \neq J \subseteq \{1, \dots, m\}$, then $\mu_J^-(T^{\mathcal{F}})$ is the module corresponding to the J -reflection of $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{F})$.*

Proof. Consider the first connected component J_1 . By 5.30 we know that M_{u_1} mutates to $(u, (\prod_{b=1}^{l_1-1} g_b) g_{u_1+1})^{**}$, which is isomorphic to $(u, (\prod_{b=1}^{l_1-1} g_b) g_{u_1+1})$. Similarly, M_{u_1-1} mutates to $(u, (\prod_{b=1}^{l_1-1} g_b) g_{u_1+1} g_{u_1})$. Continuing, we see that M_{u_1-i} mutates to $(u, (\prod_{b=1}^{l_1-1} g_b) g_{u_1+1} \dots g_{u_1-i+1})$ for all $1 \leq i \leq u_1 - l_1$. Since the combinatorial picture is built by ordering the summands in increasing lengths of products, we see that in the combinatorial picture, the component J_1 has been reflected. The proof that the remaining components are reflected is identical. \square

Example 5.32. As in 5.26, consider $f = f_1 f_2 f_3 f_4 f_5 f_6$ with flag $\mathcal{F} = (\{2, 3\} \subsetneq \{2, 3, 1\})$. Then $T^{\mathcal{F}} = R \oplus (u, f_2 f_3) \oplus (u, f_1 f_2 f_3)$, which pictorially is



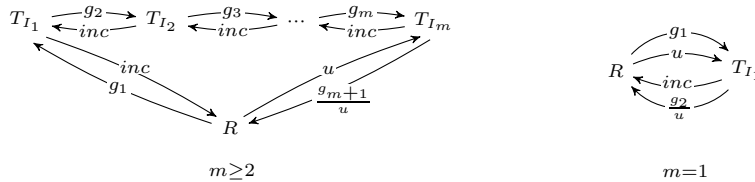
Pick summand $(u, f_1 f_2 f_3)$, then the mutation is given by



and so $\mu^-(T^{\mathcal{F}}) = R \oplus (u, f_2 f_3) \oplus (u, f_2 f_3 f_4 f_5 f_6)$.

We now calculate the quiver of $\text{End}_R(T^{\mathcal{F}})$. To ease notation, for a given flag $\mathcal{F} = (I_1, \dots, I_m)$ we denote $g_1 := f_{I_1}$, set $g_j := \frac{f_{I_j}}{f_{I_{j-1}}}$ for all $2 \leq j \leq m$, and $g_{m+1} := \frac{f}{f_{I_m}}$.

Corollary 5.33. *Given a flag $\mathcal{F} = (I_1, \dots, I_m)$, with notation as above the quiver of $\text{End}_R(T^{\mathcal{F}})$ is as follows:*



together with the possible addition of some loops, given by the following rules:

- Consider vertex R . If $(g_1, g_{m+1}) = (x, y)$ in the ring $k[[x, y]]$, add no loops at vertex R . Hence suppose $(g_1, g_{m+1}) \subsetneq (x, y)$. If there exists $t \in (x, y)$ such that $(g_1, g_{m+1}, t) = (x, y)$, add a loop labelled t at vertex R . If there exists no such t , add two loops labelled x and y at vertex R .
- Consider vertex T_{I_i} . If $(g_i, g_{i+1}) = (x, y)$ in the ring $k[[x, y]]$, add no loops at vertex T_{I_i} . Hence suppose $(g_i, g_{i+1}) \subsetneq (x, y)$. If there exists $t \in (x, y)$ such that $(g_i, g_{i+1}, t) = (x, y)$, add a loop labelled t at vertex T_{I_i} . If there exists no such t , add two loops labelled x and y at vertex T_{I_i} .

Proof. (1) Since $\text{Hom}_R(R, R) \cong \text{Hom}_R(T_{I_i}, T_{I_i}) \cong R$, we first must verify that at each vertex we can see the elements u, v, x, y as cycles at that vertex. Certainly u is there (as it is the path followed anticlockwise around the circle), and certainly v is there (being the path followed clockwise around the circle). It is possible to see cycles x and y at every vertex by the rules for loops.

(2) Since $\text{Hom}_R(R, T_{I_i}) \cong T_{I_i}$, we must verify that we can see the generators of T_{I_i} as paths from vertex R to vertex T_{I_i} . But this is clear, as $\prod_{j=1}^i g_j$ is the clockwise path, and u is the anticlockwise path.

(3) As a module over the centre, the paths from vertex T_{I_i} to vertex R are generated by two paths from vertex T_{I_i} to R , namely the one clockwise, which is $\frac{f}{uf_I}$, and the one anticlockwise, which is inclusion. Since $\text{Hom}_R(T_{I_i}, R) \cong (u, \frac{f}{f_I})$ by 5.4, clearly this is isomorphic to paths from T_{I_i} to R .

(4) The argument for paths from T_{I_i} to T_{I_j} is identical to the argument in (3), using the isomorphism in 5.4. \square

Remark 5.34. When k is algebraically closed of characteristic zero, we remark that there are at least two other methods for computing the quiver of $\text{End}_R(T^{\mathcal{F}})$. One way would be to use reconstruction on 1-dimensional fibres à la $\text{GL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ McKay Correspondence [W]. Another is to compute the quiver of $\text{End}_R(T^{\mathcal{F}})$ in the one-dimensional setting, as in [BIKR, 4.10], and then use Knörrer periodicity. This last method only gives the quiver of the stable endomorphism algebra, so more work would be needed.

5.5. Geometric Corollaries. To apply §5.4 to geometry, in this section we revert to the assumption that $k = \mathbb{C}$. As remarked before in 5.25, given a flag $\mathcal{F} = (I_1, \dots, I_m)$ we can associate a scheme $X^{\mathcal{F}}$ that gives a partial crepant resolution of $\text{Spec } R$. The procedure is described in [IW2, §5.1]: first blowup the ideal (u, f_{I_1}) on $\text{Spec } R$ to obtain a space denoted $X^{\mathcal{F}_1}$. Then on $X^{\mathcal{F}_1}$ blowup the ideal $(u, f_{I_2 \setminus I_1})$ to obtain a space $X^{\mathcal{F}_2}$. On $X^{\mathcal{F}_2}$ blowup the ideal $(u, f_{I_3 \setminus I_2})$ to obtain a space $X^{\mathcal{F}_3}$, and so on. Continuing in this fashion we obtain a chain of projective birational morphisms

$$X^{\mathcal{F}_m} \rightarrow X^{\mathcal{F}_{m-1}} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow X^{\mathcal{F}_1} \rightarrow \text{Spec } R$$

and we define $X^{\mathcal{F}} := X^{\mathcal{F}_m}$. The following was shown in [IW2, 5.2].

Theorem 5.35. $X^{\mathcal{F}}$ is derived equivalent to $\text{End}_R(T^{\mathcal{F}})$, and the fibre above the origin of the composition $X^{\mathcal{F}} \rightarrow \text{Spec } R$ can be represented by the picture

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \curvearrowright & \curvearrowright & \curvearrowright & \dots & \curvearrowright & \curvearrowright & \\ g_1 & g_2 & g_3 & & g_m & g_{m+1} & \end{array} \quad (5.D)$$

where $g_j := f_{I_j \setminus I_{j-1}}$ for all $1 \leq j \leq m+1$, where by convention $I_0 := \emptyset$ and $I_{m+1} := \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$. The red dots in the above picture represent the possible points where the scheme $X^{\mathcal{F}}$ is singular, where the red dot marked g_i is a point which complete locally is given by $\mathbb{C}[[x, y, u, v]]/(g_i - uv)$.

Combining this information together with 4.2 and 5.31, we can now produce derived equivalences between partial crepant resolutions of $\text{Spec } R$, and also produce derived autoequivalences.

Theorem 5.36. Every collection of curves above the origin in the partial resolution $X^{\mathcal{F}} \rightarrow \text{Spec } R$ determines a derived autoequivalence of $X^{\mathcal{F}}$.

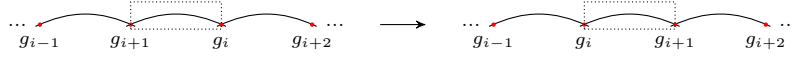
Proof. Pick a collection of curves $\{C_j \mid j \in J\}$. For simplicity, we give the proof for the case $|J| = 1$, but the general situation is the same. Pick a curve C in $X^{\mathcal{F}}$, so locally the fibre above the origin (5.D) is

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \dots & \curvearrowright & \dots & \dots & \curvearrowright & \dots & \dots \\ & g_{i-1} & & g_i & & g_{i+1} & & g_{i+2} \end{array}$$

Now $X^{\mathcal{F}}$ is derived equivalent to $\text{End}_R(T^{\mathcal{F}})$ by 5.35, and by 5.31, mutating the summand (u, f_{I_i})

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \dots & \curvearrowright & \dots & \dots & \curvearrowright & \dots & \dots \\ & g_{i-1} & & g_i & & g_{i+1} & & g_{i+2} \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{ccccccc} \dots & \curvearrowright & \dots & \dots & \curvearrowright & \dots & \dots \\ & g_{i-1} & & g_{i+1} & & g_i & & g_{i+2} \end{array}$$

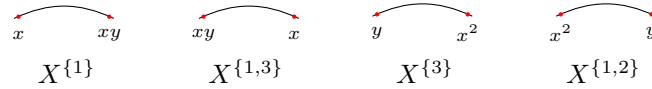
gives us a derived equivalence between $\text{End}_R(T^{\mathcal{F}})$ and $\text{End}_R(T^{\mathcal{G}})$, where \mathcal{G} is the flag associated with the reflection. Since $X^{\mathcal{G}}$ is derived equivalent to $\text{End}_R(T^{\mathcal{G}})$ by 5.35, composing it follows that $X^{\mathcal{F}}$ is derived equivalent to $X^{\mathcal{G}}$. If $g_i = g_{i+1}$ then $X^{\mathcal{F}} = X^{\mathcal{G}}$ and so this is our derived autoequivalence of $X^{\mathcal{F}}$. Otherwise $g_i \neq g_{i+1}$, and so in this case reflecting again



gives a derived equivalence between $X^{\mathcal{G}}$ and $X^{\mathcal{F}}$. Composing the chain of equivalences $D^b(\text{coh } X^{\mathcal{F}}) \rightarrow D^b(\text{coh } X^{\mathcal{G}}) \rightarrow D^b(\text{coh } X^{\mathcal{F}})$ is then our desired autoequivalence. \square

Now we note that even if two partial crepant resolutions of $\text{Spec } R$ both contain the same number of curves above the origin, they need not be derived equivalent:

Example 5.37. In the case $f = xxy$, the crepant partial resolutions with one curve are



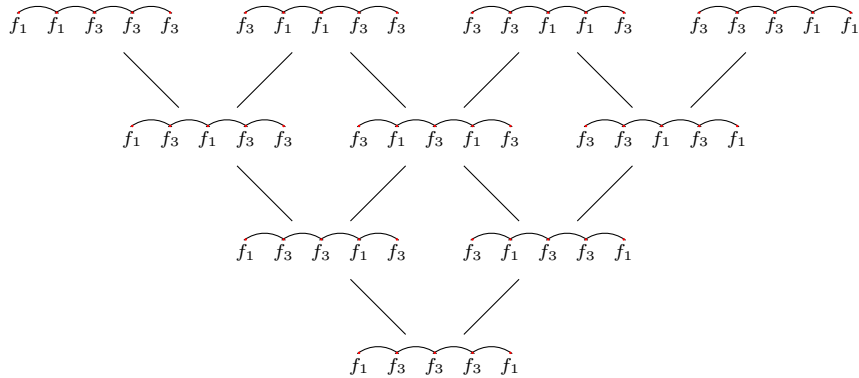
The two spaces $X^{\{1\}}$ and $X^{\{1,3\}}$ are derived equivalent via mutation, and the two spaces $X^{\{3\}}$ and $X^{\{1,2\}}$ are also derived equivalent via mutation. However they are not all derived equivalent, since if $D^b(\text{coh } X^{\{1\}}) \approx D^b(\text{coh } X^{\{3\}})$ then $D_{\text{sg}}(X^{\{1\}}) \approx D_{\text{sg}}(X^{\{3\}})$, which by [IW2, 3.7(2)] gives $\underline{\text{CM}}\mathbb{C}[[u, v, x, y]]/(uv - x^2) \approx \underline{\text{CM}}\mathbb{C}[[u, v, x, y]]/(uv - xy)$. But this is impossible, since (for example) the left hand side has infinite dimensional Hom-spaces, whereas in the right hand side all Hom spaces are finite dimensional.

The following is immediate from the theory of mutation:

Corollary 5.38. *In the case $k = \mathbb{C}$, suppose that $\mathcal{F} = (I_1, \dots, I_m)$ and $\mathcal{G} = (J_1, \dots, J_n)$ are flags. Then $X^{\mathcal{F}}$ and $X^{\mathcal{G}}$ are derived equivalent if $n = m$ and the singularities of $X^{\mathcal{F}}$ can be permuted to the singularities of $X^{\mathcal{G}}$.*

Proof. Since $D^b(X^{\mathcal{F}}) \simeq D^b(\text{End}_R(T^{\mathcal{F}}))$ and $D^b(X^{\mathcal{G}}) \simeq D^b(\text{End}_R(T^{\mathcal{G}}))$, the result follows if we establish that $\text{End}_R(T^{\mathcal{F}})$ and $\text{End}_R(T^{\mathcal{G}})$ are derived equivalent. Now mutation always gives derived equivalences (4.2), and mutation corresponds to permuting the order of the singularities (5.31). Hence if the singularities of $X^{\mathcal{F}}$ can be permuted to the singularities of $X^{\mathcal{G}}$, certainly there is a finite number of mutations which transforms $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{F})$ into $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{G})$, hence $\text{End}_R(T^{\mathcal{F}})$ and $\text{End}_R(T^{\mathcal{G}})$ are derived equivalent. \square

Example 5.39. Let $f = f_1^2 f_3^3 = f_1 f_1 f_3 f_3 f_3$. Then the exchange graph (removing loops) for maximal modifying generators is the following, which has already been observed in 5.17



where for clarity we have illustrated only those that are connected via a mutation by an indecomposable summand. If we include mutations by more than one summand, there are many more connecting lines.

Remark 5.40. Geometers will recognize the above picture, since when $k = \mathbb{C}$ it corresponds exactly to the flops of (single) curves on the \mathbb{Q} -factorial terminalizations of $\text{Spec } R$. This is related to §5.5, but we will address this problem in more detail in future work.

By 5.37 and 5.38, for general partial resolutions it is clear that very rarely will $T^{\mathcal{F}_1}$ and $T^{\mathcal{F}_2}$ be linked by mutations. However, if both $T^{\mathcal{F}_1}$ and $T^{\mathcal{F}_2}$ have the maximal number of summands (i.e. $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{F}_1)$ and $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{F}_2)$ have the maximal number of curves), the homological algebra is much better behaved. We already know that the exchange graph for MM generators is connected (§5.1). Combining this with 5.38 in the case $k = \mathbb{C}$ proves 1.16 in the introduction, namely:

Corollary 5.41. *All \mathbb{Q} -factorial terminalizations of $\text{Spec } R$ are derived equivalent.*

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